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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,501—NEW SERIES BOMBAY :—THURSDAY. NOVEMBER 2, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— POONAH	3130	550	J. C. Chapman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	2933	500	H Weighell ..	1 th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A.W.Adamson	17th ,,
L. KASHGAR	2021	450	R. G. Murray .	24th ,,
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne ..	8th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell..	15th ,,
L. LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breese..	22nd ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,
				1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH	3130	600	J. C. Chapman .	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4191	700	A. H. Johnson .	19th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adams..	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882
SUTLEJ	4191	700	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3837	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4151	700	W.D. Anderson	15th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

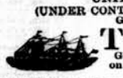
Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. do.	350	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong an back (available for thr e months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	6

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st October, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 500 }	Including	I Class ..£ 520 }	Including
II do..... 340 }	wines.	II do. .... 350 }	wines.
III do..... 150 }	With food.	III do. .... 155 }	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday	1st Dec.	1882
MANILLA, on Friday	15th Dec.	1882
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday	1st Jan.	1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for

From Genoa,	I Class Calais Route.	£ 25	Brighton Route £ 29
,,	II do.	do.	do. .. 20
From Naples,	I do.	do.	do. .. 130
,,	II do.	do.	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1882.

FRENCH LINE. CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 30 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 21st November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three nd under eight ½ charge.
,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows.

Via Calis and Dover (Mail)..	1st class £	7 5 0
Via Dieppe	1st class ,,	5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge.

The above steamer will be followed by the Colombo leaving 24th December.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
ORION	G. Maborcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec. 1883
BERENICE (new)...	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	220	205 ..	131 0
To Suez	200	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
BERENICE (new)...	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of GENERAL CARGO per S.S. MIRANDA, also of 296 Tons of Coals, Shipped by HICKIE, BORMAN & Co., from Cardiff, are informed of her arrival, and requested to TAKE the DELIVERY of her CARGO, from Prince's Dock as they came to hand, failing they will be landed at their risk and expense.

THE BILLS of LADING may be forwarded to Captain PHIPPEN for COUNTERSIGNATURE at the Office of Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, DUBASHES, No. 1, Forbes-street.

WM. PHIPPEN, Master.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalor, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Parts are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, on 5th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

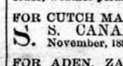
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 1st November, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SEASON'S CROP, 1882.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
in 2 lb. Tins.
CASH EIGHT ANNAS.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints	,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash	Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints...	,,	5-0
Do. Pints	,,	3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.
"A" or best quality, with tang riveta.

Table Knives R 30 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.

Table Knives R 25 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.

Table Knives R 20 nett per doz. Dessert Knives R 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks. Rs.	25	nett per doz.	Dessert Forks. Rs. 200
Table Spoons	25	,, ,,	Dessert Spoons 200
Tea Spoons..	11	,, ,,	Egg Spoons .. 123
&c.,		&c.	&c.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

T. DREWET, M. E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
STAGE MANAGER.....MR. A. GLOVER.

BANDMANN SEASON.

ARRIVAL OF THE LONDON COMPANY.

Miss GWYNNE, MISS REEVES,
Miss BLAINE,
Messrs. GLOVER, LOBBETT,
RODNEY, McCULLOCH,
CROFTON, ARNOLD, AND CRETE
together with Miss
LOUISE BEAUDET
AND
HERR BANDMANN.
Will appear
SATURDAY, NOV., 4TH
in the great drama of
PROOF

New Scenery, dresses, &c.

Box plan will open FRIDAY. Subscription tickets to be had NOW at SOUNDY and Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.

A few more stalls vacant for subscribers. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Plan rapidly filling. Apply SOUNDY and Co.

S. S. THESSALY has ARRIVED from Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1882. Agents.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held at 5-30 p. m., Bombay time, on MONDAY, the 6th November, 1882, in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, to consider further proposed alterations in the rules which will be submitted to the meeting, and which have already been agreed to by the Committee.

R. JEFFREY,
T. H. GREIG,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.
Marine Lines, 30th Oct., 1882.

PARTNERSHIP OR MANAGEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN recently arrived from England, but previously acquainted with India, as also with China, Japan, Ceylon, North and South America, and the London markets, is desirous of obtaining some position of Responsibility and Trust, either in Bombay or the Mofussil, where his varied knowledge and financial ability would rapidly conduct to the profitable augmentation of business. The advertiser would take sole charge of any concern, the Proprietor of which is desirous of returning to Europe. Reference given and required.

Address confidentially "H. M. B.", care of this Journal.

JAFFER SULLIMAN AND CO.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant roomy Barouche, built by Simpson, of Madras. The property of Dr. Seward, proceeded to England.

An English-built nearly new stylish Barouche, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A second-hand Mail-phaeton with Lady's rest back and concealed steps, built in England, by Lewis Fulker.

A light circular-fronted Brougham built at the Royal Carriage Gallery of New Bond-street in London.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW near the Grant-road Railway Station.

ATMARAM SAGOON AND CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
KALBADEVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.	Terms cash. Rs. a.	Including postage. Rs. a.
James's British in India	6 4	6 10
Sergt. Ballantine's Experiences, 2nd vols	15 0	15 12
Life of the Prince Consort, by Thos. Martin. *Cheap Edn.*	2 4	2 10
Arbuthnot's Sir Thos. Munro, 2 vols	16 0	17 0
Strachey's The Finances and Public Works of India from 1869 to 1881	9 0	9 8
Lays of Ind, by Aliph Cheem	6 0	6 4
Blackett's Life of Garibaldi	2 0	2 4
Christiani's Soap and Candle Manufacturing	15 12	16 8
Crip's Printer's Business Guide	1 12	1 14
John Ingleasant, by J. H. Shorthouse, 2 vols..	6 8	7 0
Cheveley's Novels, Modern Minister 2 vols..	9 0	9 12
Saul Weir, 12 parts	6 0	6 8
Familiar Studies of Men and Books, by R. L. Stevenson	3 0	3 4
Sinnett's Occult World	3 4	3 8
Plain speaking, by the Author of John Halifax, Gentleman	5 4	5 8
Faucit of Balliol, by H. C. Merivale	3 0	3 4
Secret History of the Court of England, from the Accession of George III. to the Death of George IV. (Full particulars of the mysterious death of the Princess Charlotte and the Murder of the Duke of Cumberland's Valet, Sellis, by Right Hon'ble Lady A. Hamilton)	3 0	3 4
Christy Carew, by the Author of Hogan M. P.	3 0	3 4
Mark Twain's The Prince and the Pauper ..	3 12	4 2
Ditto The Innocents Abroad	3 12	4 2
Ditto A Tramp Abroad	3 12	4 2
BOOKS ON MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING, &c., &c.		
Ainsley's Engineer's Manual	4 4	4 12
Do. Guide to Local Marine Examination	3 0	3 6
Axon's Mechanic's Friend	3 0	3 4
Auchincloss' Link and Valve Motion	9 0	9 4
Bale's How to Manage a Steam-Engine	1 4	1 6
Barry's Railway Appliances	1 12	2 0
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam-Engine	3 4	3 8
Do. Handbook of the Steam-Engine	4 12	5 0
Do. Recent Improvements in do.	3 4	3 8
Burgh's Pocket Book of the Steam Engine	2 8	2 10
Box's Mill-Gearing	4 4	4 7
Camus on the Teeth of Wheels	2 12	3 0
Campin's Hand Turning	3 8	3 12
Ever's Steam Engine	1 8	1 10
Fairbairns' Mills and Mill-work	14 0	14 8
Forney's Catechism of the Locomotive	6 4	6 8
Hopkinson's Indicator	8 0	8 4
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ	3 4	3 6
Molesworth's and Hurst's Pocket Book	6 8	6 12
Richard's Steam-Engine Indicator	5 0	5 4
Procter's Pocket-book for Marine Engineers.	2 8	2 10
Rankine's Applied Mechanics	6 4	6 10
Do. Steam Engine	6 4	6 10
Do. Useful Rules and Tables	4 8	4 12
Read's Engineer's Hand-Book, New Edition.	4 4	4 8
Reynold's Locomotive Engine Driving	2 8	2 11
Do. Stationary do.	2 8	2 12
Do. Continuous Railway Brakes	5 0	5 4
Do. Engine-Driving Life	1 4	1 6
Spon's Workshop Receipts	2 12	3 0
Sexton's Boiler Maker's Pocket-Book	2 12	2 14
Shelley's Workshop Appliances	1 12	2 0
Templeton's Mechanic's Workshop Companion	2 12	2 14
Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer's Assistant	1 4	1 6
Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers	3 4	3 8
Zeuner's Valve-Gears	7 0	7 4
Bergen's Marine Engineer	4 0	4 4
Knight's Mechanical Engineering	10 0	11 0
Spretson's Casting and Founding	10 0	10 8
Wrinkles and Recipes from the Scientific American	6 0	6 4
Wood's Steam-Engine Indicator and its Diagrams, 2 vols	8 0	8 8
Lathe-Work, by P. N. Hasluck	2 12	3 0
Ashenhurst's Weaving and Designing	7 0	7 4
Barlow's History and Principles of Weaving	14 0	14 8
Bailey's Manager and Overlooker's Assistant	0 9	0 10
Browne's Power-loom and Art of Weaving	2 0	2 2
Art of Calico Weaving	0 9	0 10
Colley's Pocket Manual for Cotton Spinners, &c.	0 14	0 15
Cole's How to Develop Productive Industry in India (Mills and Factories)	10 0	10 8
Edward's Spinner's Guide	0 14	0 15
Folley's Cotton Manufacture's Assistant	1 4	1 6
Fustian Manufacturing	1 4	1 6
Gilder's Cotton Manufacturing	7 0	7 4
Herring's Paper and Paper-making	4 6	4 7
Holland's Cotton Spinner's Guide	0 9	0 10
Hyde's Science of Cotton Spinning	6 0	6 4
Leroux's Manufacture of Worsted and Carded Yarns	9 0	9 4
Moss's Cotton Manufacturers' Pocket Guide.	2 0	2 2
Napier's Dyeing and Dyeing Receipts	12 0	12 8
Prestwich's Cotton Spinning	0 8	0 9
Soame's Manufacture of Sugar from Sugar-cane	7 0	7 4
Thompson's Sizing of Cotton Goods	6 0	6 4
Ure's Philosophy of Manufacture	5 12	5 15
Ure's Cotton Manufacture, 2 vols	7 0	7 8
Watson's Art of Weaving	7 0	7 4
Webb's Warp Sizing	4 4	4 12
Young's Arithmetic of Cotton Spinning	2 4	2 6
BOOKS ON WATCHMAKING AND REPAIRING.		
Saunier's Watchmaker's Ha d-Book	7 0	7 4
Kemlo's Watch Repairer's do.	3 12	4 0
Neithropp's Watchwork	3 12	4 0
Booth's Clock and Watchmaker's Manual	5 4	5 8
Beckett's Clocks, Watches and Bells	2 4	2 8

SPARE MAGAZINES OF THE LAST YEAR.

	Rs. a.
American Agriculturist complete, 1881	3 0
Leisure Hour, 1881, complete	6 0
19th Century, January to June 1881	3 0
Magazine of Art	3 0
Boy's Own Paper July to December 1881	2 0
Chenestic Journal, January to May 1881	1 8
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PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.				
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.				
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

	Rs.	as.
Blue, Green and Brown, Round Crown, very light, with soft quilted Pad over Forehead...	10	8
Fine Drab Terai Hats, quilted Pads	18	0
White Cork Helmets, very Light	10	8
Drab Felt, Extra Fine Quality	16	0
Super Drab Felt, Pith Bodies, very Light and Pretty, London made, with Pugree ...	14	0
A Large Choice of Pugries ... ... Rs. 2-8 to	5	0

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., 13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by ar superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock :—

In open-faced silver cases	Rs.	25
Do. hunting ,,	,,	26*
Do. half-hunting ,,	,,	27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

THE
FORT BRANCH
IS
NOW OPEN.
CORNER OF
CHURCH-GATE-STREET & RAMPART-ROW

THE MOST VARIED AND CHOICEST SELECTION OF ALL GOODS NOW ON SHOW.

BY PURCHASING ALL YOU REQUIRE
AT THE
BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS,
YOU WILL SAVE 50 PER CENT.

COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

NOTE THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Net Per doz. Rs.		Net Per doz. Rs.
23	... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH... ... Whiskey ...	23
	Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay.	
23	... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH... ... Whiskey ...	23
	Is rich, mellow, and soft to the palate.	
23	... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH... ... Whiskey ...	23
	Is a genuine and wholesome spirit.	
23	... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH... ... Whiskey ...	23
	Is recommended to all those who appreciate "a really good Whiskey Peg."	
23	... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH... ... Whiskey ...	23
	Is always of uniform quality.	
23	... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH... ... Whiskey ...	23

Can be supplied to wholesale dealers, Messes, Clubs, and other large consumers to whom special rates for large quantities will be given on application to

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 160th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Nov., 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the Stamp Office for one year from the 17th November, 1882, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., of the 8th instant. Further particulars to be learnt at the office.

H. E. JACOMB,
Superintendent of Stamps.
Bombay, General Stamp Office, 2nd November, 1882.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND SECOND BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and second batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

As usual, private telegrams came to hand the first thing this morning, Reuter's in the course of the afternoon. As a means of early information, Reuter's service is now becoming a farce, and wou surely be worth the while of the Chambe of Commerce to establish a system of despatches, for the benefit of the members, which could be worked with something like regularity and speed. A much more condensed form than that now in use might easily serve, and even if it cost a little more, which we scarcely think it would, the advantage of a more rapid service would more than compensate for the difference.

Consols in London yesterday were further advanced ¼ to 102⅜, and French Rentes show a recovery of ⅜ to 116. In Rupee Paper, Fours show a decline of ¼, Fours-and-a half ½. This, no doubt, may be attributed to the continued decline in Silver, the quotation for which comes ⅛d. lower at 51⅛d. per oz.

In the General Produce markets prices all round are without change.

Cotton in Liverpool is reported steady, the sales yesterday being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. Spot prices show a recovery of ⅛d. in Americans and 1-16d. in Fair Dhollera (the previous day's reduction in these qualities must, we fancy, have been a mistake), but Americans to arrive are quoted 3-64d. lower. In Havre Fair Omras are quoted 2 francs and Good Fair 1 franc lower.

From New York a decline of 1-16 cent. is reported in ready cotton and 16 points in March shipment. The receipts at the ports quite explain this movement in the face of the comparative steadiness in Liverpool, the figures so far promising the largest weekly total ever reached. The comparison with the two previous seasons to date is as follows :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Tuesday's Receipts	140,000	29,000	36,000
Four days do.	140,000	111,000	121,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,301,000	1,272,000	1,501,000

Exchange.—The drop in Bar Silver caused the market to open weak at a decline of 1-32d. from yesterday's closing figures, and during the day a further fall of like extent was established in short-dated Bank paper. The extent of business done has been small, but we hear of private demand for December having been sold at 1s. 7 13-16d., and bank telegraphic for March-April at 1s. 7¾d. and 29-32d. Closing quotations for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 29-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 31-32d. "
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8 1-16d. "
France, 3 " "	2·11½ "

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 3-16 premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ discount.

In Government Paper there has been practically nothing doing, pending news of the allotment of the loan in Calcutta to-day. Fours we quote nominally at Rs. 99⅜ to ½ ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 107½.

The Share Market has been quiet, with little doing. Banks are unaltered, as also Press Cos. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet, and in some cases Rs. 5 lower. In Dhurrumseys the decline is Rs. 15.

Cotton has been dull. There has been some inquiry on native account, and yesterday and to-day European firms have sold to dealers about 1,000 bales of American seed, Khandeish and Faizpore, for March delivery, at Rs. 185, and Good Bhownuggur for April at Rs. 186. For export, however, we have scarcely heard of a transaction, and it is evident we must yet see a material decline before home offers become generally practicable.

Seeds and Wheat may be quoted as without change.

Freights are dull and pretty much as quoted yesterday. For Liverpool we still quote 18s. 9d., and the s.s. Alvah is reported fixed for Marseilles at half 20s., half 21s. 3d. per ton. Steamers are being offered for December loading on comparatively moderate terms without finding takers.

Piece-goods are very quiet, as dealers are now beginning to contract their operations prior to the Diwali. [illegible] for [illegible] goods [illegible] into yeller of Dayliman's at [illegible]

[illegible]					
[illegible]					
[illegible]					

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EARL DUFFERIN'S MISSION TO EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Earl Dufferin will leave Constantinople on the 2nd inst. for Egypt, and will probably remain there for two months.

THE FRENCH COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

The President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers has informed the French Consul-General that the French Comptroller-General will not be admitted henceforth to the sittings of the Ministry.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

The last of the British troops under orders for England leave Egypt to-day.

RECRUITS FOR THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.

The Austrian Government has forbidden any recruiting in Bosnia for the Egyptian Army.

THE CLOSURE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone strongly urged adherence to the Closure, but said that it will not be considered a Cabinet question.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, Oct. 31.

The P. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 29th instant.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	88½
5 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
5 per cent. French Rentes	115f
Bar Silver	51d

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Saigon. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, Nov. 1, 6-50 p.m.—Teheran route interrupted beyond Odessa.
MADRAS, Nov. 1, 3-43 p.m.—Darwin-Adelaide right.
MADRAS, Oct. 31, 6-45 p.m.—Saigon-Hongkong cable temporarily interrupted for repairs.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)
TUESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 31.

At 10 p.m.	76·3

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

„ 6 a.m.	69·9
„ 10 a.m.	80·7
„ 2 p.m.	84·9
„ 4 p.m.	82·3

DR. HUNTER, with Mr. Jacob and Mr. Lee-Warner, the members of the local Committee of the Education Commission, left Bombay last evening for Ahmedabad.

THE members of Herr Bandman's Company for the Gaiety Theatre who have been specially engaged in London arrived by the mail-steamer Sutlej yesterday morning.

THE *Englishman* hears from good authority in London that the scheme for the proposed reform of the Civil Service, as sent home by the Government of India, has not met with approval at the India Office, and has been sent back to this country for further inquiry and report.

LETTERS have been received from home, the *Englishman* understands, announcing the intention of Mr. George Gordon Morris to resign his seat in the High Court of Calcutta. Mr. Morris's health has improved very much since his return to England, but his physicians are of opinion that in the debilitated state of his system it would be imprudent for him to run the risk of returning to the damp climate of Calcutta in order to resume his labours on the bench of the High Court. Whether the authority thinks, will probably be finally.

[illegible] has quashed the [illegible] Prosena Kumar Mookerjee [illegible] Department, on the [illegible] irregularities in the procedure [illegible] committing magistrate. The case will [illegible] to be investigated again at Rawal [illegible] Calcutta paper suggests to Mr. Ilbert, [illegible] new legal Member of Council, that if he would learn something of the possibilities of the law's delays, more especially when Government is a party to a suit, and the defendants are poor men, he would do well to inquire into the history of this trial. The case, as it now stands, is the Empress *vs.* Sahib Ram, Mr. Showell, and Prosena Kumar Mookerjee. The two natives accused were arrested on the 5th September, 1881, and sent to jail, and then on to Ferozepore. On arrival at Ferozepore, Sahib Ram was released on bail, the other was kept in jail. The second accused, Mr. Showell, was also arrested on a warrant, and subsequently released on bail. The Calcutta police, who arrested Mr. Showell, had also warrants against two or more commissioned officers, which were never executed. After nine months a preliminary inquiry was held at Rawal Pindi. The third accused, Prosena Kumar Mookerjee, was brought to that station from Lahore in handcuffs, led by a rope, and placed in this condition before the magistrate, and it was only on his pleader's application that the handcuffs were removed in the Court. The Chief Court at Lahore had a month previously refused to enlarge this man on bail under Rs. 30,000. After the preliminary inquiry, Saheb Ram was enlarged on his original bail, and Prosena Kumar Mookerjee on a bail of Rs. 500, and his personal recognisance for Rs. 500 more. Mr. Showell, who had a few days previously, after having been nine months at large, been suddenly arrested, and put into jail at Simla, and as suddenly released, was allowed to leave the Rawal Pindi Court on a verbal undertaking to appear when called on.

Apropos of the recent letter of the Government of India on the subject of a more effective agency for making Government Resolutions and measures known to the public, *Allen's Indian Mail* remarks:—"Lord Ripon has at length clearly come round to the principles of the Press Commissionership. The frank sincerity which we believe to be characteristic of the Viceroy will, we doubt not, lead His Excellency not only to carry the faith, which he has now publicly avowed, into practice, but also to undo the injustice which was reluctantly sanctioned by him nearly two years ago, in the abolition of the Press Commissionership."

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has (the *Standard* says) made known his readiness to accept a peerage, and will take his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Wolseley.

WE (*Globe*) are not disappointed to see that the Court of Common Council have shown some common sense in adhering to the original resolution to spend only £500 upon Sir Garnet Wolseley's déjeuner. If they must throw £1,500 away, let them toss it over to the fund for those other Egyptian heroes, the wounded and disabled soldiers.

THE parade of the British troops at Cairo in the procession of the Holy Carpet has excited a considerable feeling of opposition in England and Scotland. The *Globe* of Oct. 13 remarks:—"Earl Granville has no information" as to the honour done by British troops to the Sacred Carpet, but 'believes' that it is the custom in India for troops to partake in similar ceremonies. We have information that the British actually served as an escort to the Carpet; and we know that British soldiers in India have never been compelled to make a mockery of their own religion by assisting at Mahomedan devotion, whatever our Mahomedan native troops may have done."

A SUGGESTION has been made in many quarters of Scotland, the *Evening News* says, that Sir Archibald Alison should be presented with a sword of honour in recognition of the manner in which he led the Highland Brigade during the Egyptian war. The Fort William Commissioners have passed a resolution declaring that the official despatches had done scant justice to the Highland Brigade and Sir Archibald Alison, its commander, and that steps be immediately taken to present that officer with a sword of honour.

SIR GARNET'S despatch describing the battle of Tel-el-Kebir is not, the *World* remarks, a bad specimen of its class of literature. It is neither verbose nor long-winded, but tells the story of the fight in clear precise terms which everybody can understand. But it seems a pity that he should have entered upon controversial matter. His eulogium of his "young troops" was obviously one for them and two for himself. He was anxious to call attention, on this glorious occasion, to the fact that his views as to the value of short service were more than justified by the result. The chance was too good to be lost. The paragraphs on this subject are meant as an answer to Sir Frederick Roberts and other opponents of the new system. But perhaps the last word has not been said on the subject. I should like to see a detailed statement of the actual length of service of the men of the various regiments in Egypt. I fancy some of them are pretty full of old soldiers, as old soldiers go nowadays. The Marines and Guards are not mere striplings, nor are the cavalry. Some of the Line regiments, those from the Mediterranean, were also supposed to consist of more or less seasoned troops. Strange to say, one of the regiments engaged, the 72d, or Seaforth Highlanders as they are styled nowadays, is the very regiment which was so long under the orders of Sir Frederick Roberts in Afghanistan, and its splendid performances were the keynote of Sir Frederick's celebrated speech upon the paramount necessity for "old soldiers."

IT is by no means likely, says *Truth*, that Mr. Gladstone will be led into allowing the Khedive to murder Arabi, because, as the *St. James's Gazette* observes, he will otherwise be obliged to admit that his main argument for intervention disappears, for the exigencies of logic must not be carried to ultimate consequences, when they involve hanging a man. Arabi, it is vain now to deny, was the popular leader of a revolt, the object of which was to secure to the Egyptians those corner-stones of representative government, ministerial responsibility and the control over the purse, and to hinder his countrymen being eaten out of house and home by a swarm of European *employés*, who had settled on Egypt like flies on a carcase. He was the *de facto* ruler of Egypt, with the full assent of the Egyptians. We held this to be against our interests, and we made war against him and them, shielding our action under the guise of supporting the gentleman whom we were pleased to term the *de jure* ruler, and who had taken refuge under the shelter of our guns. Having, as was to be expected, got the better of the Egyptians, we now hand over Arabi—our prisoner—to the tender mercies of the Khedive, who explains that it is to his interest that Arabi should be severely punished. All this is revolting to the very decencies of civilization. Supposing that Mr. Bright's views—and he was then a Minister of the Crown—had prevailed, Arabi would now be our ally. Supposing, on the other hand, that Arabi had been vanquished by the Khedive, without our aid, and had taken refuge under the British flag, we should not have given him up; but because Mr. Gladstone's views were adopted, instead of Mr. Bright's, because the Khedive was without a supporter in Egypt, because the Egyptians stood by Arabi, because for some months he was *de facto* ruler, and because he would have remained so, had we not interfered and crushed him and his adherents by brute force, therefore we consider ourselves justified in doing precisely that which filled us with indignation in the case of the Hungarians, whom the Czar Nicholas conquered and then gave over to the Emperor of Austria to be executed.

A MALTA telegram in the *Manchester Examiner* says that a court of inquiry was held recently on board the Inflexible on Midshipman Dudley De Chair, of the Alexandra, who was made a prisoner by Arabi's outposts between Ramleh and Aboukir, on July 29. Mr. De Chair, in his statement to the court, said he thought the British position at Ramleh was a prominent one, and that he could not miss it. Some English troops whom he met on the road told him to keep straight on, and he did so, literally riding right past Ramleh and into the arms of three of the rebel cavalry. The finding of the court is not yet known, but it is believed that no further trial will take place.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* suggests that it would only be common prudence, if English troops are to be kept for any length of time in Egypt, to arrange for a special class of medical men being sent out, whose speciality is the treatment of the eye. "There would surely be no difficulty in obtaining from the recommendations of the experienced surgeons of the Moorfields Eye Hospital in London the names of comparatively young men who have completely mastered all the greatly-extended eye science of the day, but who are not yet in such extensive practice as to forbid their offering their services to the army. Just at present such men would be invaluable out here. For the moment (Sept. 23), the severity of the outbreak of ophthalmia has been checked, but there have been occasions when as many as 60 fresh cases have been reported in one day .... It must be remembered that the French army which fought under Napoleon in Egypt was severely scourged with this malady, as was also our own army under Sir R. Abercromby and Sir David Baird; that in both cases the armies brought back from Egypt seeds of eye-sickness which were not extirpated for years either in France or England; and, moreover, that as one walks through the streets of Cairo every second or third person one meets appears to have either lost an eye or to be in process of losing one."

THE resignation by Col. Gordon of his command of the Cape forces is announced. The *Daily News'* correspondent at Maritzburg telegraphed on Oct. 6:—"Chinese" Gordon has resigned, in consequence of a disagreement with the Cape Ministry regarding Basutoland.

THE International Bi-metallic Conference, which was opened at Cologne on Oct. 12, has passed the following resolution, proposed by Professor Leais and seconded by Mr. Paul F. Tidman:—"With a view to establish a fixed ratio between gold and silver, it is desirable for Germany and England—(1.) To increase in both countries the use of silver, by the coinage of full value silver money in addition to tokens. (2.) Germany to call in all gold and paper below the value of ten marks. (3.) Germany to sell no more silver. (4.) The Bank of England to avail itself of its existing power to hold silver as part of its reserve."

THE announcement of the arrival at Marseilles of Queen Ranavala's Ambassador to the French Government has (the *Standard's* Paris correspondent says) inspired the French press with an almost certain hope that the present opportunity will be seized upon to establish, if not the protectorate, at least the exclusive predominance, of France in Madagascar. Such a measure is openly advocated by journals of all shades of political opinion, and the *Débats* has published in large type a long letter from its correspondent at Rome, contending that the moment for vigorous action has arrived. He proposes a slight increase of the naval force on the shores of the island, and the sending of a small land force to occupy the principal Customs stations on the coast, which furnish the only pecuniary resources of the Hovas. By these means, he contends, France would obtain from the Queen the legitimate satisfaction to which she is entitled. The correspondent has taken considerable trouble to prove that with the support of the native inhabitants a very small land force would be required.

THE relation of the Church to the Salvation Army was the subject of a long discussion at the second sitting of the Bristol and Gloucester Diocesan Conference. The extravagances and irreverences of the Army were strongly condemned. Some of the speakers doubted whether the Army was doing such a good work as it pretended, but others gave instances of reclamation.

A MANCHESTER clergyman, named Edward Calvert Hanmer, who had been living with the Rev. W. G. Southwell, at Frolesworth Rectory, Leicestershire, has mysteriously disappeared. On the 3rd Oct. he left Frolesworth, taking train to Leicester, it being expected that he would return in the evening. He, however, failed to do so, and all efforts to trace him since have been fruitless.

ON Oct. 12 a new trial of Marin, Gabrielle, and Lucien Fenayron, for the murder of the apothecary Aubert, was commenced before the Seine Tribunal of Paris. A second trial of this case was rendered necessary in consequence of the Versailles verdict of guilty having been quashed by the Court of Cassation, because the evidence of one of the witnesses was taken in writing instead of by word of mouth. There are no other facts to be adduced, and no probability that any further light will be thrown upon the real motives impelling the prisoners to the perpetration of the murder. The only point of interest in the new trial, therefore, is whether a Paris jury will take the same view of the crime as did that of Versailles, or whether the plea will be admitted that Aubert was killed to avenge a husband's outraged honour. In the latter case acquittal would probably be the result. The first day's sitting at the Palais de Justice was attended by a large audience, of whom the majority were women. The prisoners were represented by the same counsel who appeared for them at the first trial. Each was separately examined, and the evidence taken was identical with that tendered at Versailles. The trial was expected to last three days.

WHEN France makes her effort to recover her lost provinces she will find them better protected in German hands than they were by the French in 1870. An Alsatian paper, describing the new forts which have just been completed for the protection of Metz, states that it was not till 1866 that the modern system of fortifications was applied to that town, when the construction of the four detached forts of St. Quentin, Plappeville, Queleu, and St. Julien was begun. In 1870 only the first two of these were completed. The others have been finished under the German military authorities, who have likewise added one by one the powerful forts of Manstein, Prince August von Wurtemburg, and Zastrow. The last of the series is the little fort of Hindersin. These forts form a belt 30 kilometres in length. The distance of Forts Frederick Charles and Manstein from the cathedral, situated at about the centre of the town, is 3,500 metres. North of these two, 1,300 metres further off, is Fort Alvensleben. On the left bank of the Moselle are the small forts of Kameke and Hindersin, and on the right bank, near the village of St. Julien, rises the great fort of Manteuffel, 3,000 metres from the cathedral. To the south of Fort Manteuffel is Fort Goeben, the most formidable of the series, 3,300 metres from the cathedral. Several of these forts are provided with plated revolving towers

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Adjutant and Officiating Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers has published a little book of "Regulations for the Instruction and Movements of Volunteer Mounted Infantry."

ACCORDING to the *Army and Navy Gazette* a difficulty has arisen with respect to the issue of the proposed war medal by the Khedive, but his Highness has decided to confer the Osmanie Medjidie instead on the senior, if not all, officers who took part in the campaign.

THE *Broad Arrow* states that although very few instances have occurred during the recent operations in Egypt in which the Victoria Cross has been earned, a rather long list will, it is stated, be handed in to the military authorities of men who have by their gallantry in the face of the enemy established a claim to be decorated with the silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

LIEUTENANT J. JERVOIS, Royal Engineers, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Colonial Forces in South Australia, in succession to Major Fergusson.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your late remarks on the shortcomings of the A. M. D. in Egypt, I enclose an article from the *British Medical Journal* of 7th inst., in which you will see that the shortcomings are denied, and the story about the deficiency of chloroform, when taking off a Life Guardsman's arm, is authoritatively contradicted.

Oct. 28. T. M.

PAINFUL public and professional interests has been excited by the statements telegraphed by most of the special correspondents in Egypt with regard to certain deficiencies in the arrangements for the management of the wounded in that country. General loosely-worded charges of inefficiency were made, and certain circumstantial stories were related, with many harrowing details. We read of officers being left to starve in the hospitals, of perfunctory discharge of their duties by medical officers, and by the men of the Army Hospital Corps, and of a terrible deficiency in drugs, medical comforts, and the necessaries of life. We have made searching inquiries, both from our many correspondents on the spot, and from the best authorities at home, and the results are such as may dissipate any painful emotion of regret or disappointment. "Will it be believed," asks the correspondent of one journal, writing from Cairo under date of September 18, "that at Ismailia—at the base—a Life-Guardsman's arm had to be removed at the shoulder, without chloroform, because there was none forthcoming!" We reply, most emphatically, "No, it will not be believed." What are the facts? Happily, a speedy contradiction of this mischievous story, calculated not only to bring into discredit a branch of the service which has deserved well of the country, but to cause a needless amount of suffering to those who have friends and relatives among the wounded in Egypt, has been given by Brigade-Surgeon Veale, who was principal medical officer of the base hospital at Ismailia, but who has recently returned to England, invalided. The only Life-Guardsman at Ismailia whose arm was amputated at the shoulder was Trooper Stevenson, belonging to G Troop, of the 1st Life-Guards; and, with regard to this case, Dr. Veale has officially stated that the man was under the influence of chloroform, since he himself saw him, in consultation, before the operation, and himself supplied the anæsthetic. This was administering the anæsthetic, a large bottle of chloroform, just before the operation itself was commenced. Thus the only story related with sufficient detail to allow of the facts being recognised by those connected with the service who are now in England, is seen to be entirely devoid of foundation. There never was any dearth of chloroform, or of other important drugs, sufficient to interfere with the treatment of the medical officers, or the comfort of the patients.

Other stories, too, are in circulation which tell how officers and men were neglected and starved; and we read about hardships "such as recall the experiences of the Crimea." Old soldiers who have really learnt in the Crimea or India what campaigning means, can afford to smile at such talk; but the public ought to be made aware of the real facts. As everyone knows, Sir Garnet Wolseley's movement from Alexandria to Ismailia, which involved an entire change of base, was effected suddenly and without warning; it was of its essence, as a military stratagem, that it should be sudden, and unsuspected by the enemy. Every general who makes such a movement must know that it cannot be made except at a certain loss in comfort than he would himself be better able to count that cost. All stores, all the apparatus and impedimenta of an army, had to be suddenly transferred several hundred miles; of absolute necessity it follows that this transference must take some considerable time. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, carried with him down the Canal a field-hospital (No. 3), and this hospital had to take charge of all wounded sent down to Ismailia until the arrival of the Carthage, which occurred as soon as the crowded state of the Canal and the exigencies of war permitted. On the arrival of the Carthage, the field-hospital moved up the country, and there was handed over to the officers who were to form a base-hospital at Ismailia, in the Khedive's palace, a large oblong two storied building absolutely bare of furniture, beds, utensils, or stores. At page 647 of our last number (September 30) will be found a graphic description from one of our correspondents at Ismalia of the difficulties which had to be contended with, and how they were overcome; "latrine barrows" for removal of the excreta, on the dry earth system were improvised, and untiring efforts were made to land stores, and to provide for the comfort of the sick. Native labour there was none, or very little; everything had to be done by the men of the Army Hospital Corps, working under the direction of the medical officers. Frequently the men of this corps, after working all day at landing stores and attending to the sick and wounded, had to devote the hours which ought to have been given up to well-earned repose, to bringing in the wounded. Late at night, a message would arrive that a batch of wounded men were on their way to the base. Then the men of the Army Hospital Corps would turn out with their litters, and wait at the railway-station until the train came, at whatever hour that might be, and often the waiting was prolonged. As soon as the wounded arrived at the station, they were carried to the palace, and into the large central hall; there they were seen by the medical officers, who shortly examined the men, and ordered their removal, the sick to the wards in the ground-floor, and the wounded to the wards on the upper storey. While these preliminaries were being adjusted, brandy, beef-tea, and other comforts were administered. No doubt the organisation of the base hospital entailed great labour on those responsible for its efficiency, and some temporary hardship on the sick and wounded. Nothing else is possible. A hospital to contain from two to three hundred patients cannot be got into working order by the action of the pen; a certain medical stores for an army of seventeen thousand men cannot be landed with the speed that a practised correspondent can write a graphic letter, even where labour is plentiful. We have, however, the authority for saying that in no case and at no time was there at the base hospital any real deficiency in necessaries; food, drugs, and medical comforts were landed daily and in sufficient quantities. Men were sent down to the base, and hearing that the hospital was established in a palace, perhaps expected some of the luxuries which we are accustomed to associate with such a residence. The food, perhaps, was not varied, or very luxurious; but ample dinners of fresh roast beef could be provided for those who were well enough to eat solid food; beef-tea, preserved milk, etc., were obtainable in sufficient quantities; and the supply of ice and grapes was regular and good. The most crucial test is the result, as tested by the health of the patients; and this has been most satisfactory. No epidemics have occurred in connection with the hospital; and this, although it was quickly found to be too small to accommodate all the sick and wounded, and tents had to be pitched wherever a suitable spot could be found in the palace garden.

We hear that an inquiry has been applied for with regard to the alleged insufficient supply of food to the troops, and we hope that the truth on this question, which is considerably exercising the public mind, may be elicited. The Army Medical Department has nothing to fear from such an inquiry; it has no duties as to the supply of food except to its own patients, and that, as we have stated, was, to the great base hospital of which alone we have at present certain information, quite sufficient to meet all requirements. We are confident, and we know that we have good grounds for our confidence, resting as we do, not only on the relation of many facts which have come to our knowledge, but on the high character of the service itself, that, whoever may be found worthy of blame, if there be any blameworthy, it will not be those members of our noble profession who have taken part in the expedition to Egypt. They will be found to have exhibited not only valour on the field of battle, but a power of endurance of labour and privation, a persistency in well doing through good report and evil report, and an unquestioning devotion to their duty which their critics might well envy.—*British Medical Journal*, Oct. 7.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1882.

THE following table shows the present stations of the several corps of the army in the Bombay Presidency:—

NOTE.—*Where Regiments are divided the Headquarters Station is mentioned first.*

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

"B." BRIGADE—
D Battery ... ...Kirkee.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE—
I Battery ... ...Ahmedabad, Baroda.
M Battery ... ...Nusseerabad.
N Battery ... ...Hyderabad.

2ND BRIGADE—
A Battery ... ...Kirkee.
B Battery ... ...Neemuch.
C Battery ... ...Ahmednagar.
D Battery ... ...Kirkee.
E Battery ... ...Kurrachee.
F Battery ... ...Deesa.
G Battery ... ...Belgaum.

4TH BRIGADE—
A Battery ... ...Mhow.

1ST BRIGADE CINQUE PORTS DIVISION—
No. 7 Battery, late 6-10. Bombay, (under orders for Quetta.)
No. 8 Battery, late 7-10. Bombay.
No. 9 Battery, Mountain, late 8-8 ... ...Kirkee.

1ST BRIGADE SCOTTISH DIVISION—
No. 7 Battery, late 10-9. Aden.
No. 8 Battery, late 14-9. Aden.
No. 9 Battery, late 15-9. Quetta, (under orders for Bombay.)
Depot ... ...Kurrachee.

1ST BRIGADE NORTH IRISH DIVISION—
No. 5 Battery, late 5-11. Mhow.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Mountain Battery ...Quetta.
Depot. ... ...Jacobabad.
No. 2 Mountain Battery ...Poona.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

43rd Company ... ...Kirkee.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters ... ...Kirkee.
1st Company... ... ...Kirkee.
2nd Company ... ...Aden.
3rd Company ... ...Kirkee.
4th Company ... ...Quetta District, (under orders for Kirkee.)
5th Company ... ...Kirkee, (under orders for Quetta.)

BRITISH CAVALRY.

17th Lancers... ... ...Mhow.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Bombay Lancers ...Neemuch, Nusseerabad.
2nd Bombay Lt. Cavalry...Poona.
3rd Bombay Lt. Cavalry...Deesa, Rajkot.
Poona Horse ... ...Sirur.
1st Sind Horse ... ...Quetta, Sharigh, Gundakin-duff, Sibi, Thulli, Mull, Khush-dil-khan.
Depôt ... ...Jacobabad.
2nd Sind Horse ... ...Jacobabad, Thull Chotiall, Toj, Shahpore Poolaji, Lehri, Goranari, Suie.
Aden Troop... ... ...Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2nd Bn. Royal Lancaster Regt. ... ...Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Deesa.
2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt. ... ...Poona, Satara.
2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers ... ...Mhow, Asirgarh, Indore.
2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt. ... ...Quetta, Gulistan, (under orders for Kurrachee.)
Depôt ... ...Mhow.
1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt. ... ...Nusseerabad, Neemuch.
2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt ... ...Kurrachee, Hyderabad, (under orders for Quetta.)
1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt. ... ...Aden.
2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers ... ...Belgaum, Kolhapur.
1st Bn. Rifle Brigade ...Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Grenadiers ... ...Mhow.
2nd Grenadiers ... ...Rajkot, Dwarka, (under orders for Quetta District.)
3rd Light Infantry ...Belgaum, Kaladgi, (under orders for Quetta District.)
4th Rifles ... ...Ahmednagar.
5th Light Infantry ... ...Deesa.
* * * *
7th Regiment ... ...Thull Chotiali, Gunda-kin-Duff, Thulli.
Depôt ... ...Ahmedabad.
8th Regiment ... ...Quetta, Sharigh, Gulistan, (under orders for Nusseerabad.)
Depôt ... ...Poona.
9th Regiment ... ...Poona, Kirkee.
10th Light Infantry ... ...Bombay, Tanna, Jinjeera.
* * * *
12th Regiment ... ...Enroute to Quetta.
13th Regiment ... ...Quetta, Bolan Posts, Sibi, Pir Chowkey, (under orders for Rajkot.)
* * * *
19th Regiment ... ...Malegoan.
20th Regiment ... ...Belgaum.
21st Regt. (Marine Bn.)...Bombay, Persian Gulf.
22nd Regiment ... ...Aden Ferina.
23rd Light Infantry ...Ahmedabad.
24th Regiment ... ...Kushdilkhan, Sharigh (under orders for Belgaum.)
Depôt ... ...Mhow.
25th Light Infantry ... ...Bhuj.
26th Regiment ... ...Baroda, Surat.
27th L. I. (1st Beluch) ...Hyderabad.
28th Regiment ... ...Dharwar, (Head-quarters and Wing en route to Satara.)
29th Regt. (2nd Beluch)...Kurrachee.
30th Regt. (3rd Beluch) .. Jacobabad, Kushmore, Thull.

DEPARTURE OF THE SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, Captain Guy O'Twiss, will sail to-day for England, with 35 officers, 18 ladies, and 23 children; and also 668 men, 80 women, and 161 children. Out of this 59 men, 49 women, and 20 children will land at Aden, and 90 men, 21 women, and 37 children will embark from Aden for England. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Surg.-Major C. W. Watling, A. M. D.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Byam and child, York and Lan.
Lieut. C. W. H. Deeds, Rifle Brigade.
Surg.-Major J. Fleming, A. M. D.
Surg.-Major F. A. Davy, A. M. D.
Major and Mrs. E. Whitehouse and 4 children, Lancashire.
Surg. and Mrs. A. E. Hayes, A. M. D.
Captain E. M. Alexander, Staff.
Captain C. H. B. Norcott, Rifle Brigade.
Captain T. G. Shortland, E. York.
Captain O. Allcard, Norfolk.
Captain P. Schletter, Liverpool.
Captain F. T. M. Beaver, R. A.
Captain T. W. Campbell, R. A.
Captain G. J. Trower, S. W. Borderers.
Captain and Mrs. O. H. Oakes and 3 children, Worcester.
Capt. and Mrs. A. H. C. Philpots and child, R. A.
Capt. J. H. V. Braithwaite, Dorcestershire.
Capt. J. E. Mein, Staff Corps.
Lieut. R. E. Drummond, Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Robinson, Staff Corps.
Lieut. H. G. Deane, Staff Corps.
Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Harringe and 4 children, Comst. Dept.
Vety. Surg. W. Gladstone, Vety. Dept.
Lieut. T. P. Walsh, Staffordshire.
Lieut. S. Furlonger, L. Fus.
Lieut. C. C. Stenghten, 14th Hussars.
Lieut. C. E. Reynolds, R. A.
Lieut. D. Craigie Halkett, Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut. and Mrs. W. Bunbury, R. A.
Vety. Surg. B. Moore, 13th Hussars.
Lieut. F. L. Wathan, R. A.
Lieut. and Mrs. J. Murray and 2 children, R. W. D.
Lieut. A. H. Coward, Wiltshire.
Lieut. Marshall and 4 children, Ord. Dept.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

THE undermentioned sums were paid into the National Bank of India on Monday last:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	14,568
Hon'ble Nanabhai Hurridas	50
S. Concessio,	5
Messrs. Vallibhoy Khanbhoy and Co.	125
H. Gill	10
Hurrichund Sadashivjee,	5
Revd. J. Higgins	5
Adamjee Peerbhoy,	25
W. Crisp	5
H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandi	100
H. H. the Maharajah of Sunth, Rampur	100
R. Oliver	10
J. W. S.	10
Lieut. Powell	4
Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta	10
Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal	150
H. H. the Nawab, Consort of Bhopal	100
H. H. Bala Saheb Chief of Miraj	100
Major C. H. Strutt	50
Total	Rs. 15,432

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Hony. Secretaries.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I ought to have replied before this to the letter which appeared in your edition of 24th instant from an anonymous contributor. I do so now, and commence by thanking your correspondent for the graceful way in which he terms us "adventurers." I congratulate him on the fitness of the word; it is peculiarly apt when used with reference to the sons of officers who have died in the service of Government, or who have served them for a number of years with perhaps greater zeal and efficiency than will ever be attained by your anonymous friend; he might as well use the term to men who succeed to family livings, or to others who obtain a stool in offices where their fathers have worked for years.

Your correspondent is not very correct in stating that "any one who entered the Uncovenanted Service after 1871 knew full well what he had to expect, and cannot now complain if benefits and indulgences which he was then told were taken away from the Uncovenanted Service for ever are not now extended to him and his confreres." As a matter of fact we were never told anything of the sort; we all believed (and I myself have a Government Resolution to warrant me in holding this belief) that at all events the favourable rules would apply to those who held certain appointments at the time of the publication of the Resolution, and it was a great disappointment in 1876 to hear that they only applied to those appointed before 1872. Your correspondent kindly states that it is quite impossible that the rules should be modified in our favour, and adds that there must be some finality in a matter of this kind. As he is so confident, I suppose he is in a position to know; otherwise I would venture to point out that there is no finality in anything connected with leave and pension rules; the covenanted civilian is now to have one year after five years' service, instead of having to wait eight before he could take his furlough. Your correspondent also, from his lofty pedestal, lays down the dictum that service in acting appointments should not count as service for leave and pension. Of course, as he says so, this must be sufficient, but at the same time, I would ask him to reconsider his decision. Let him think of men who have to work sixteen years before they are entitled to a day's leave (except privilege), and, if he is able to let himself down so very far, let him put himself in their places and ask himself how he would like it. Although I have myself not done a day's service which under this rule does not reckon as service, still I think it is the one which most requires revision. A very few words are necessary to reply to your correspondent's next objection to what I have proposed in my pamphlet. Please bear in mind that I have asked that we may have a retiring pension after 25 years' actual residence. This is what I am told—"I This would be placing the Uncovenanted Service almost on an equality with the Covenanted" (good gracious—how very awful!) and, "The period in the English Civil Service is 30 years, and it is fixed in most nations at that limit, as the time from 20 to 50 is considered to be the working period of a man's life. The period is shortened to 21 years for the Covenanted Civil Service, as it is supposed that 21 years in a tropical climate is equal to 30 years in a temperate one. But the theory does not, of course, apply to the Uncovenanted Service, which is supposed to be composed of natives of the country in which the service is performed." As I understand your correspondent, Government wishes to preserve the lives of the Covenanted Civil Servants, but not those of their less fortunate brethren. I really think he must be mistaken; I do not think that Government wish to be harsh on us. Presuming also that 20 to 50 is the working period of a man's life—we have to work from 22 years of age—perhaps your correspondent will allow us in 30 years to take 4 years' leave; then our age on retiring will be 22 plus 4 plus 30, or 56, if we at 22 have a permanent appointment. So you will see that 25 years' actual residence will make us retire at about the age which he deems the limit of the working period of a man's life. By Scale B. rule 143 of the Civil Pension Code, two years' leave in thirty years' service is reckoned as service for my subordinates, but no such leave is reckoned as service for me. This is surely rather hard. Our pensions are hardly based on the average salary of the last five years. An officer who is drawing Rs. 1,000 per mensem is only entitled to Rs. 4,000 per annum on retirement; if he drew Rs. 1,001, he would be entitled to a pension of Rs. 5,000. This is the rule I wish to see altered. Let there be a strict proportionate pension, subject, of course, to a limitation. In conclusion, I would say that we are perfectly aware that if we were to resign, Government would obtain an equally good set of men on the same pay, etc. But this is not the question We feel confident that if we show we have grievances Government will remedy them; and it is for them to reply to us; if they desire the opinions of anybody else they will call for them. I, for one, leave our case most cheerfully with Government. I feel that they will do what they think right, and I am also confident that, like private persons, they will not think worse of a set of men who try to improve their positions and to attain to the positions to which they honestly think their birth, the nature of their work in a tropical climate, and perhaps their attainments entitle them.

Oct. 28. F. G.

THE SALVATIONISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to suggest that the Press should not give to the Salvation people the military rank which they assume, unless, that is to say, the editors wish to assist in working their machinery, and to gain them converts who aspire to those fictitious honours. It seems to me that their titles are as foolish as their drums and music in public.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

AN ANONYMOUS NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some people are a little offensive in their efforts to do good. This description eminently applies to a mode of attempted conversion which appears to have been recently adopted by some of those hysterical "revivalists" who, having been, probably, like "Captain" Bullard, to quote his own description, "'ard 'arted wretches," have become suddenly so ultra good that they conceive everybody else to be on an infinitely lower level of the salvation ladder, and in fact in imminent peril of eternal damnation. A gentleman, well known and respected in Bombay, recently received an anonymous letter from some crack-brained enthusiast in which he is told that he "may be an upright and moral man, charitable, and kind, and yet have no saving knowledge of Jesus Christ, the son of God," which "saving knowledge" the writer professes to have acquired. Further, "Baptism, Confirmation, and the Holy Communion cannot *save* anybody, but you must get a new heart;" and then information is given as to where this "new heart" is to be found. "You have probably never entered a Methodist Chapel, or attended a Salvation meeting; go there, and you will learn more of the Lord Jesus in one meeting than you would in all your life at those Church services, where the same prayers are read from year's end to year's end." I cannot answer for the gentleman to whom the epistle was addressed, but I have attended Salvation meetings, without finding anything more than a new

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SALE OF handsome suits of drawing-room furniture, English iron bedstead and babs cots, dinner, tea, and desert sets, coir and China mattings, English cooking stove, medical books, choice plants and ferns, &c., &c., at Upper Colaba, near the Lunatic Asylum.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1-30, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above place the household furniture, &c., &c., of Dr. W. Nolan.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of piece-goods, household furniture, such as glass and porcelainware, couches, tables, chairs, cupboards, towel-horse, medical books, 1 iron Chubb's treasury with 2 doors, a rosewood piano by Schlesinger and Soehne, &c.
A se karee tent, 10 ft. square.
4 4/12 dozen quarts Carte DeReim's champagne.
4 7/12 dozen quarts sparkling burgundy.

AT 1 P. M.

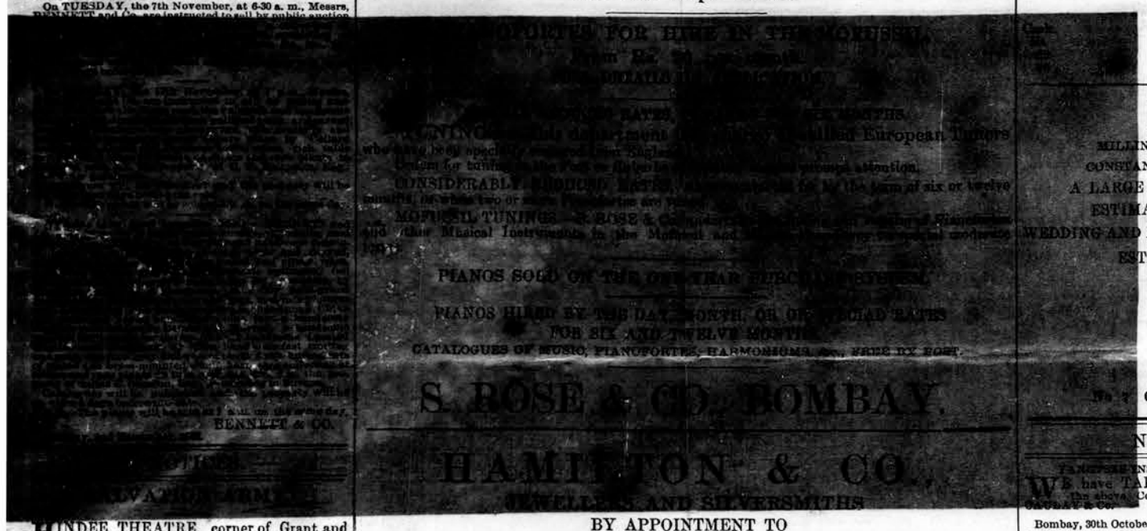
1 grey C. B. Pony, quiet, and believed to be sound, goes in harness.
1 handsome strong iron grey galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong mail phaeton.

AUCTION SALE of Old Iron, Old Horse Shoes, Paint Cans, &c., &c., at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stable, Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at 2 p.m. at the abovementioned place.
A lot of old horse shoes, paint cans, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE of a Collection of Choice and Rare Plants in Tubs and Pots at Hyculla.

On TUESDAY, the 7th November, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction



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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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highly of it."—*Lancet.*
ed Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—
moving what may be called nurse."—*Sir R. Martin.*
or a further supply of I am never without r out of sorts from nimates me."
rsaparilla CURED nmodies failed."—
the Phar- ndon.
pre- ottle ark

CLARET.

WE have received advices from our Bordeaux House of the first shipment of our annual supply of **MEDOC** in **WOOD**.

PER HOGSHEAD of	46 gallons	... ...	... Rs.	180 0
„ CASE „	1 doz. qts. (bottled in Bombay)	...	... „	9 8
„ „ „	2 doz. pts. („ „)	...	... „	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY, FIVE YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

PIANOFORTE FOR HIRE,

From Rs. 15 per month.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

GOLD LOCKETS.

Twelve Sizes of Plain, or Engraved.

Size	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain	Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved	Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GEM LOCKETS.

A great variety of very pretty designs, enamelled, "Forget-me-nots," Pearls, Brilliants, &c., &c priced from Rs. 45 to 500.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest and most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns.
Price from Rs. 90 to Rs. 480.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c.												
Size	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain	Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled	Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS.

For the above,
In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33, and 18.

REAL WHITBY JET JEWELLERY.

A large assortment to select from. Priced moderately. Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, an Earrings, and sets of Studs, Sleeve Links, and Collar Buttons.

ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes :—
"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—
"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

Applications for "Agencies," to F. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LD., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous friends, and the public generally, that as the Municipality have made great changes in the names of the streets and numbers of the houses in the Fort, their present address is—although always the same establishment—

C. MARCKS & CO.,

43, RAMPART ROW,
WATCHMAKERS,
GOLDSMITHS,
JEWELLERS,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
SILVERSMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

SOLE AGENTS,
In the Bombay Presidency for the world renowned Pianos of—
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART;
AND
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, LONDON;
and also for the
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF
DR. A. MENIST.

Illustrated price lists and Dr. Menist's Pamphlet free on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY

(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Custom Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelv bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	Credit. Rs.
... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 23
... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 28

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MRS. LAKE,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

WE have TAKEN over the AGENCY of the Company from Messrs. W. M. MACEWART, LATHAM & CO..

Bombay, 30th October, 1882.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

AS it is desirable to CLOSE the ACCOUNTS, the undersigned request that SUBSCRIBERS whose promised contributions remain UNPAID will be good enough to SEND the same to the National Bank of India as early as possible.

It is also requested that those who have Bills against the Committee will kindly present them at once to the Honorary Secretaries.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th October, 1882.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention o Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 350 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic-expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. VORWAERTS,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED my son, Mr. JOHN BENJAMIN NEUBERG, as PARTNER in my firm.

J. NEUBERG.

Bombay, 1st November, 1882.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT to QUARRY and REMOVE STONE from 1st December next to 31st July, 1883, from that portion of "Dharavi" Hill situated in unassessed Parish survey No. 193 in the village of Dongri, Taluka Salsette, about 900 feet south of the cistern of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and 900 feet north of the cistern constructed by the Public Works Department. This land measures about 1 acre and 22 guntas and is 450 feet long. Tenders should reach this office before 12 o'clock (noon) on the 7th November, 1882. Conditions may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

W. B. MULOCK, Collector.

Thana, Collector's Office, 30th October 1882.

WEBSTER'S HEATHER MIXTURE SHIKAR CLOTH.

MANUFACTURED by the Basle Mission Weaving Establishment, Mangalore; specially suited to Sportsmen, Forest Officers, Engineers and all District Officials. Available in pieces of 25—26 yds. each, at As. 12-6 per yard.

Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, Counterpanes, &c., manufactured at the same establishment, also kept in stock.

Price List on application.

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT.
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

SEALED tenders (in duplicate) marked on the envelope "Tender for Teak Timber," will be received by the Colonial Storekeeper at his office in Slave Is land, up to 12 o'clock noon, on 1st December, 1882, from persons willing to contract for the supply of 20,000 cubic feet of first-class Moulmein teak in Logs and Scantlings (die sawn) clean and free from sap, of the following dimensions, under the conditions named below, for the use of the Ceylon Government Railway, viz. :—

LOGS.

10,000 cubic feet 20 to 30 (not under 20) feet long, ranging 14 by 14 in. to 18 by 18 in.

SCANTLINGS.

4,000 cubic feet 12 in. by 4in., in lengths averaging 15 to 25 feet.

2,000 cubic feet 14in. by 4in., in lengths averaging 15 to 25 feet.

4,000 cubic feet 12in. by 3in, in lengths averaging 15 to 25feet.

The timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expenses to Government beyond the contract price within the railway timber yard, Maradana.

The tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The timber is to be measured and paid for by the scales of Hoppus' Measuring Book. Queen's caliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior timber be received,

Worm-eaten, cracked, sappy, or crooked timber will be at once rejected, and all rejected timber is to be removed from Government ground by the contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the conservator to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Penalty bonds will have to be entered into.

Parties tendering to state when they will commence and when complete delivery.

The tenders, which must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, should be made upon forms which will be supplied on application at the office of the Colonial Storekeeper.

No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms, and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons (whose address must be given) engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Each party will be required to make a deposit (on apply ing for forms) of 100 rupees, which will be returned in the event of his tender not being accepted, but which will be forfeited in the event of his declining to carry out his tender, or any portion of it which may be accepted.

The amount of security to be given and all other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the Colonial Storekeeper's office.

W. J. GORMAN,
Colonial Storekeeper.
Colonial Store, Colombo, 10th October, 1882.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1790.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

MILITARY & ROYAL NAVAL CLUB,
ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.,
(A direct continuation of St. James's Street, London.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the suggestion of several officers serving in India, the Committee have decided to admit 250 additional members, who, on election, will be at once entitled to admission to the club, thus securing them on landing in England all the advantages of a West-End Military Club—a privilege which a very few clubs can offer. Early application is necessary to ensure election.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 63, while in England; Subscription of members on service abroad, Rs. 11, payable in advance.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material :—

	Rs. a.
1. Lawn-Tennis Bats (carved or straight)	2 8 each.
2. Racquet do.	3 0 „
3. Badminton (Gent's or Lady's)	1 0 „
4. Lawn-Tennis Nets	5 0 „
5. Badminton Nets	1 8 „
6. Shuttlecocks	2 0 per doz.
7. Riding & Walking Canes-Silver, mounted	1 8 each.
8. Walking Canes do. thick	4 0 „

Cock handle and fancy bats with monograms made to order. Also just received Jefferies' best Lawn-Tennis and Racquet Gear. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

Fifteen Rupees. Twenty Rupees. Thirty-four Rupees. } THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhaana, mid way between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

LITTLE'S

SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
COSTS LESS THAN FOUR PIE FOR ONE GALLON.
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND."
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AGENT.
Samples per V. P. P.
PAMPHLETS FREE OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.
No. 63, MOWDY BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO. KEMP & CO., B. PHILLIPS & CO., THOMSON & TAYLOR, BOLTON & CO., M. RENNARD, JAMES PEARSE, BARTON & CO., W. J. ESSAI, D. FERNANDES & CO., B. S. MADON & CO., B. K. NANDODKAR, and H. F. OOLLUNWALLA.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

NOTICE.
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for sale or hire at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms	32 by 22
Do. do.	31 by 21
Field Officers	29 by 17
Captains	24 by 14
Rowtee	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses	
Rowtee in Circular form	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4

FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

For General Officers Weighing	200 lbs.
Do. Commanding Officers	150 lbs.
Do. Officers	80 lbs.
Sepoys of 2 Pals	
Lascar Pal	

All applications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor & General Merchant.
ADDRESS:—To Parell-road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Brand & Co.'s Essence of Mutton, per tin	2 8
Do. Concentrated Chicken Broth; per tin.	3 8
do. Beef Tea „	1 8
Essence of Beef „	2 4
Kopf's Concentrated Beef Tea „	1 12
Epps's Cocoa, in 1 lb. tin „	0 15
Cocoa and Milk Paste, in ½ lb. tin „	0 8
Schweitzer's Cocoatina, in tins „	0 15
Chocolate Menier, in packets from as. 8 to	0 12
French Essence of Coffee in bottles	0 12
Arrowroot, Speed's, 1 lb. tin	1 0
„ Bermuda „	1 0
Baking Powder	0 8
Groas	0 10
Barley	0 10
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, in packets	0 8
„ „ tins	0 9
Isinglass, in packets	0 12
Gelatine, in 1 oz. packets	0 4
Maccaroni, 2 lbs. tin	1 8
Savory and Moore's Infant's Food	0 10
Best Coarse Oatmeal, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Tapioca, in 2 lbs. tins	0 10
Vermicelli, in 2 lb. tins	1 8
Mellin's Food for Infants and Invalids, per bott.	0 14
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Sago, Finest Pearl, in 2 lb. tins	0 10
Anglo-Swiss Milk, prepared in Switzerland	0 7
Nestle's Milk Food, per tin	1 0
„ Milk, per tin	0 7
Gillon's Beef Tea, per tin	0 12
„ Essence of Beef	0 14
„ Chicken Broth	0 8

BOLTON & COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1881	£83,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LOND

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1882.

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HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 7TH OCT. TO 13TH OCT. INCLUSIVE.]

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Albany, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, attended Divine service on Sunday in Crathie Church.

The Prince of Wales left London on Tuesday to accompany his two sons to Lausanne, where they will continue their studies of modern languages.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Connaught to the Honorary Colonelcy of the 13th Bengal Lancers.

Canon Connor, Vicar of St. Thomas', Newport, I. W., has been appointed Dean of Windsor and a Domestic Chaplain to the Queen.

The Rev. A. Robins, of Holy Trinity, Windsor, and the Rev. R. T. Davidson, resident Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, have been appointed Honorary Chaplains to the Queen.

The latest medical bulletin respecting the health of the Archbishop of Canterbury states that, unless any further complication arises, there is good hope of permanent recovery.

Political speeches have been delivered during the past week by Mr. Gibson, M.P., at Manchester and Galashiels; Sir H. Giffard, M.P., at Launceston; Mr. Courtney, M.P., at Liskeard and Torpoint; Messrs. Villiers, M.P., and H. Fowler, M.P., at Wolverhampton; Mr. Dodson, M.P., at Scarborough; and Mr. E. Clarke, M.P., at Darlington and Sunderland.

Mr. John Pearson, Q.C., of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice in place of Vice-Chancellor Hall.

A new Conservative Club was opened on Monday at Aberdeen, and speeches were delivered by Lord Kintore, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales commenced its annual session on Tuesday at Bristol, the Rev. Dr. Macfadyen, of Manchester, Presiding.

Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol College, has succeeded Dr. Evans as Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.

The new Selwin College, Cambridge, founded in memory of the late Bishop Selwyn, was formally opened on Tuesday by the Bishop of Ely.

The Rev. W. H. Boscawen, Incumbent of Marchwiel Church, near Wrexham, died suddenly on Sunday, while proceeding across some fields to perform the early service.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department in place of the late Lord Tenterden.

Mr. A. S. Larken has been appointed to the office of Richmond Herald.

Mr. J. C. Cobbold, formerly M.P. for Ipswich, died on Friday.

At a Conference of coal-owners and colliers, held at Sheffield on Friday, the former declared that owing to the low price of coal at present it was impossible to hold out any hope of an increase of wages.

A large new steamer, the Balgair, has been wrecked on the Island of South Uist, while proceeding from Aberdeen to Cardiff for cargo.

Sir J. L. Smith, Chief Justice of Jamaica, died on board the mail steamer Don, while on his journey to England for the benefit of his health.

Intelligence has been received that the steamship Clan Campbell, for the Mauritius, has gone ashore, and will probably become a wreck. The four and passengers were saved.

A large concert-hall in West-street, Brighton, and the Castle Hotel adjoining were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and several firemen were severely injured by falling walls.

The extensive flour mills at Bristol, belonging to Messrs. Baker and Co., were burnt down on Sunday. The loss is estimated at between £50,000 and £60,000.

A theatre at Tufstall and a circus at Hanley have been acquired for the use of the Salvation Army.

The South Yorkshire coal miners have resolved upon a strike in case their demand for 15 per cent. advance of wages be not granted.

A steam boiler burst on Monday at the Stephenson Tube Company's Works, Birmingham. Two men were killed and a third was dangerously scalded.

A collision occurred on Monday near the Birmingham Central Station, between two trains, and several passengers were severely injured.

The Irish Government has proclaimed several districts in Roscommon, Meath, and Mayo to be in a disturbed condition, and requiring an additional police force.

An open air meeting was held on Sunday at Wexford, at which it was declared that the Land Act was, as far as the tenants were concerned, a wholly inadequate measure, and that the total abolition of landlordism was the demand of the Irish nation. He condemned outrage as having been fatal to the Land League.

The departure of British troops from Egypt is proceeding. Baker Pasha has expressed an opinion that the formation of the new Egyptian Army will occupy at least 12 months, and he deprecates the entire withdrawal of the British forces before that time. The preliminary inquiry into the guilt of Arabi and other notable prisoners is still proceeding. The Duke of Connaught has gone on a trip up the Nile.

There has been little general demand for money this week, and the market rate for three months' bills has dropped to 4 per cent. Consols closed last night at 101. Home Railway stocks in all cases show an advance on the week. As for foreign bonds, Egyptian and Turkish were firm at one time, but became easier at the last.

OBITUARY.—T. Taylor, late Bengal C.S.; T. E. Fairfax, late Bengal C.S.; Capt. E. L. Ludlow, Bo. Regt.; Sir Robert Affleck Hart.; Sir John Lucie Smith, C.M.G.; M. Rayne, Indus Valley State Rail.; J. C. Cobbold, J.P. for Ipswich; C. L. Harford, D.L. and J.P. for Gloucestershire; the Hon. Elizabeth Gage.

THE French papers, although still protesting against the exclusive influence of England in Egypt, have moderated their tone, and several of the principal journals admit that the consolidation of the Dual Control has become difficult, if not impossible. The *République Française*, M. Gambetta's organ, however, adheres to its view that the Control still exists and ought not to be abolished.

Sir Auckland Colvin, the British Controller in Egypt, has left England to return to Cairo.

Lord Dufferin has presented to the Sultan a note from the British Government, expressing continued friendship towards the Porte and announcing that a portion of the British troops had already left Egypt, and it was desired that the remainder should follow as speedily as possible, but that in order to ensure the permanent pacification of the country it would be necessary temporarily to retain a certain portion of that force. The Sultan is stated to complain of the indecisiveness of this announcement.

Vice-Admiral Pothuau, of the French Navy, who was for a short time Ambassador to London, died on Saturday.

Messrs. Sankey and Moody, the American Evangelists, have begun a fortnight's series of services in the Americanised Church, Paris.

Mr. Errington, M.P., has returned to Rome, but it is understood that his stay in that city will be of brief duration.

The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Depretis, speaking at Stradella on Sunday, declared that the military and naval forces of the country had been increased by the present Cabinet, and that they were in a satisfactory condition. The aim of the Ministry was to reduce taxation and to promote internal reforms.

The German mail steamer Herder has been wrecked near Cape Race. The passengers, crew, and mails were saved.

The two chief fractions of the Liberal party in Spain have come to an agreement on the question of reform of the Constitution and will form an united party. The Ministerial journals protest strongly against the proposal to restore the Constitution of 1869.

The ex-Queen Isabella attained her 52nd birthday on Tuesday, and held a levee at the Palace in Madrid, which was attended by the principal nobility and statesmen, including Marshal Serrano.

The skull of the assassin Guiteau has been stolen from the Army Medical Museum at Washington.

In the State elections for Ohio, the Democrats have been generally successful.

Many district Irish Land Leagues in the United States have protested against the closing of the Land League Fund, but their efforts to revive the agitation do not at present appear to have had much effect.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. B. Christie, B. U. C. S.
Mr. A. E. T. Sarfas, B. U. C. S.
Mr. C. W. Hodson, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. Wood-Mason, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. J. Fahie, B. U. C. S.
Lieut. F.P.L. White, B. S.C.
Lieut. S. M. Schneider, Bo. C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. A. Stewart, B. U. C. S., 6 mo.
Major F. G. Oldham, R. B. Engr., 2 mo.
Mr. J. O. Lawder, B. U. C. S., 9 mo.
Mr. R. Kirkham, Bo. U. C. S., 4 mo.
Major and M. T. Horaford, R. S. C., 15 days.
Miss R. Morris, Bo. U. C.
Mr. C. A. Bird, M. C. S., 6 mo.
Col. F. S. Iredell, Bo. Inf., 6 mo.
Major G. H. Tillard, M. S. C., 6 mo.
Col. C. A. Green, Bo. S. C., 5 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Sir J. D. Gordon, B. C. S.
Lt. J. F. Lumsden, B. C. S.
Mr. J. F. Browne, B. C. S.
Mr. S. Harding, B. C. S.
Mr. S. de Beath, B. U. C. S.
Col. J. B. Coz, B. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. M. P. Ricketts, Bo. S. C.
Lieut.-Col. H. Morton, B. S. C.
Major H. J. Wheeler, B. S. C.
Major W. J. Heaviside, R. B. Engr.
Major C. J. McKinnon, B. S. C.
Major A. B. Douglas, B. S. C.
Capt. T. E. Spencer, B. S. C.
Lieut. F. G. L. Mainwaring, B. S. C.
Surg.-Major W. Finden, B.
Surg.-Major A. G. Grant, B.
Surg.-Lt. Palmer, B.
Surg. W. A. D. Fasken, M. D., B.
Cond. J. J. Bennett, B.
Col. J. C. Brekeley, M. Inf.
Col. A. S. Searle, M. S. C.
Capt. S. G. F. Selfe, R. M. Engr.
Surg. T. Mayne, M.
Mr. J. S. Naylor, Bo. C. S.
Mr. C. P. Cooper, Bo. U. C. S.
Lieut.-Col. E. S. Walcott, Bo. Inf.
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Boyd, Bo. Rifles.
Major H. French, Bo. S. C.
Capt. D. W. K. Barr, Bo. S. C.
Capt. F. Abbot, Bo. S. C.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 5, Farringdon-road, London.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, October 13.)

ADMIRALTY, 10th October.

The undermentioned Boatswains have been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in H. M.'s. Fleet, with seniority of 27th Sept., 1882:—

Robert Hawton, and Thomas Johnson.

ADMIRALTY, 12th October.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s. Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870:—

Comdr. W. Parsons has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 9th instant.

THE ARMY.

London Gazette, Oct. 13.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, 13th October, 1882.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt), Lieut. Genl. and Hony. Genl. J. A. R. Raines, C. B., to be Col., vice Genl. W. C. E. Napier.

The King's Own Borderers, Genl. W. C. E. Napier, from the Buffs (East Kent Regt)., to be Col., vice Genl. H. D. Townshend, deceased.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. W. Barnes, from half-pay, to be a Lieut.-Col. to command the 41st Regt. Dist. the Welsh Regt)., vice Col. G. Carden, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. K. R. Niven, faom half-pay, to be a Lieut.-Col., to command the 68th Regl. Dist. (the Durham Light Iny)., vice-Col. Lord J. H. Taylour, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Staff Col. P. Ravenhill, C. B., R. E., to be a Col., on the Staff, to command the Royal Engrs. at Gibraltar, vice Col. C. B. Ewart, C. B., Royal Engrs., who is about to vacate that appointment.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S TEL-EL-KEBIR DESPATCH.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette* of Oct. 6, contains the following despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State, War Office, describing the battle of Tel-el-Kebir:—

CAIRO, Sept. 16, 1882.

"Sir,—I have already had the honour of reporting by telegraph to you that I attacked the intrenched position of Tel-el-Kebir a little before sunrise on the morning of the 13th inst., completely defeating the enemy on that day, and capturing 59 field guns, vast quantities of ammunition, military stores, and supplies of all sorts.

"The enemy were pursued to Zagazig, 25 miles from my camp at Kassassin, by the Indian Contingent, the leading detatchment of which reached that place, under Major-General Sir H. Macpherson, K.C., a little after 4 p.m., and by the cavalry division, under General Lowe, to Belbeis, which was occupied in the evening. Major-General Lowe was ordered to push on with all possible speed to Cairo, as I was most anxious to save that city from the fate which befell Alexandria in July last.

"These orders were ably carried out, General Lowe reaching the great barracks of Abbassieh, just outside of Cairo, at 4-45 p.m. on the 14th inst. The cavalry marched 65 miles in these two days. The infantry, which had been 50 miles summoned by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stewart, Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Cavalry Division, to surrender, laid down their arms, and our troops took possession of the citadel. A message was sent to Arabi Pasha, through the Prefect of the city, calling upon him to surrender forthwith, which he did unconditionally. He was accompanied by Toulba Pasha, who was also one of the leading rebels in arms against the Khedive.

"The Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, reached Cairo early on the 15th inst.

"The result of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir has been the entire collapse of the rebellion. The only place that has not as yet surrendered is Damietta, and its capture or surrender can be easily effected at our convenience.

"The men of the rebel army, having laid down or thrown away their arms in their flight, have now dispersed to their homes, and the country is so rapidly settling down that I am enabled to report that I am able to report the war to be at an end, and that the object for which this portion of Her Majesty's Army was sent to Egypt has been fully accomplished.

"In a brief summary of the events of the last three days. I shall now endeavour to describe them somewhat in detail.

"From the daily reconnaissance of the position at Tel-el-Kebir made from our camp at Kassassin, especially from the good view I obtained of the enemy's works on the 9th instant, when our troops drove back within their intrenchments the force of 11 battalions, with 9 guns which had come out and attacked our camp in the morning, it was evident their works were of great extent and of a formidable character. All the information obtained from spies and prisoners led me to believe that the enemy's force at Tel-el-Kebir consisted of from 60 to 70 horsed guns, which were mostly distributed along their line of works, of two infantry divisions (24 battalions) of about 20,000 men, and three regiments of cavalry, together with a body of 4,000 Bedouin Arabs, besides a force of about 5,000 men, with 24 guns, at Salahieh, all under the immediate command of Arabi Pasha. I have since been able to verify these numbers, which are certainly not over-stated, except as regards the number of guns at Tel-el-Kebir, which I believe to have been 59, the number we took in the works and during the pursuit.

"Owing to the numerous detachments I was obliged to make for the defence of the long line of communications from Suez to Ismailia, and thence on to Kassassin, and owing to the losses incurred in previous actions, I could only place in line about 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres, and the field guns.

"The enemy's position was a strong one. There was no cover of any kind in the desert lying between my camp at Kassassin and the enemy's works north of the canal. These works extended from a point on the canal 1¼ mile east of the railway station of Tel-el-Kebir for a distance, almost due north, of about 3½ miles.

"The general character of the ground which forms the southern boundary of the valley through which the Ismailia Canal and railway runs is that of gently undulating and rounded slopes, which rise gradually to a fine open plateau from 90ft. to 100ft. above the valley.

"The southern extremity of this plateau is about a mile from the railway, and is nearly parallel to it. To have marched over this plateau upon the enemy's position by daylight, our troops would have had to advance over a glacis-like slope in full view of the enemy, and under the fire of his well-served artillery, for about five miles. Such an operation would have entailed enormous losses from an enemy with men and guns well protected by intrenchments from any artillery fire we could bring to bear upon them. To have turned the enemy's position either by the right or left was an operation that would have entailed a very wide turning movement, and therefore, a long, difficult, and fatiguing march, and, what of more importance, it would not have accomplished the object I had in view—namely, to grapple with the enemy at such close quarters that he should not be able to shake himself free from our clutches except by a complete defeat of his army.

"I wished to make the battle a final one; whereas a wide turning movement would probably have only forced him to retreat, and would have left him free to have moved his troops in good order to some other position further back. My desire was to fight him decisively where he was in the open desert before he could retire to take up fresh positions more difficult of access in the cultivated country in his rear, and the intersected country which is practically impassable to a regular army, being irrigated and cut up in every direction by deep canals.

"I had ascertained, by frequent reconnaissances, that the enemy did not push his outposts far beyond his works at night, and I had good reason for believing that he then kept a very bad look out. Those circumstances, and the very great reliance I had in the steadiness of our splendid infantry, determined me to deliver a night attack, the approach to which was a night march, to be followed by an attack, before daylight, on the enemy's position. The result was all I could have wished for.

"At 2 a.m. on the morning of the 12th inst. accompanied by all the Generals and Brigadiers, I inspected the enemy's works, and explained to them my intended plan of attack, and gave to each officer the formation in which it was to be effected.

"As soon as it was dark on the evening of the 12th inst. I struck my camp at Kassassin, and the troops moved into position, the left near the point marked "Ninth Hill" on sketch A, where they bivouacked.

"No fires were allowed, and even smoking was prohibited, and all were ordered to maintain the utmost silence throughout the night's operation. At 1-30 a.m. on the morning of the 13th inst. I gave the order for the advance of the 1st and 2nd Divisions simultaneously. The night was very dark, and it was difficult to maintain the desired formation, but by means of connecting files between the battalions and brigades and between the first and second lines, and through the untiring exertions of the Generals and the Officers of the Staff generally, this difficulty was effectually overcome.

"The Indian Contingent (7-1 Royal Artillery Mountain Battery), 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 3rd Battalion Native Infantry, made up of detachments of 7th Bengal Native Infantry, 20th Punjab Infantry, and 29th Beloochees), under Major-General Sir H. Macpherson, and the Naval Brigade under Captain Fitzroy, R.N., did not move until 2-30 a.m. To have moved them earlier would have given the alarm to the enemy, owing to the number of villages in the cultivated land south of the canal.

"Telegraphic communication by means of an insulated cable was kept up through Kassassin all through the night between the Indian Contingent on the south of the canal and the Royal Marine Artillery, with which I moved in rear of the 2nd Division.

"In moving over the desert at night, there are no landmarks to guide one's movements. We had consequently, to direct our course by the stars. This was well and correctly effected, and the leading brigades of each Division both reached the enemy's works within a couple of minutes of one another.

"The enemy were completely surprised, and it was not until one or two of their advanced sentries fired their rifles that they realized our close proximity to their works.

"These were, however, very quickly lined with their infantry, who opened a deafening musketry fire, and their guns came into action immediately. Our troops advanced steadily without firing a shot, in obedience to the orders they had received, and when, close to the works, went straight for them, charging with a ringing cheer.

"Major-General Graham reports:—'The steadiness of the advance of the 2nd Brigade (2nd Royal Irish Regiment, Royal Marine Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers) under what appeared to be an utterly overwhelming fire of musketry and artillery will remain a proud remembrance.'

"The 2nd Brigade was well supported by the Brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

"On the left the Highland Brigade (1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry), under Major-General Sir A. Alison, had reached the works a few minutes before the 2nd Brigade had done so, and in a dashing manner stormed them at the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot until within the enemy's lines. They were well supported by the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the 3rd Royal Rifle, both under the command of Colonel Ashburnhams, of the last-named corps.

"In the centre, between these two attacks, marched seven batteries of Artillery, deployed into one line, under the command of Brigadier-General Goodenough, and, after the capture of the enemy's works, several of these batteries did good service and inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy, in some instances firing canister at short ranges.

"On the extreme left the Indian Contingent and the Naval Brigade, under the command of Major-General Sir H. Macpherson, V.C., advanced steadily and in silence, the Seaforth Highlanders leading, until an advanced battery of the enemy was reached (it is not shown in sketch A), when it was most gallantly stormed by the Highlanders, supported by the Native Infantry battalions.

"The squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, attached temporarily to General Macpherson, did good service in pursuing the enemy through the village of Tel-el-Kebir.

"The Indian Contingent scarcely lost a man—a happy circumstance, which I attribute to the excellent arrangement made by Major-General Macpherson, and to the fact that, starting one hour later than the 1st and 2nd Divisions, the resistance of the enemy was so shaken by the earlier attacks north of the canal that he soon gave way before the impetuous onslaught of the Seaforth Highlanders.

"The Cavalry Division, on the extreme right of the line, swept round the northern extremity of the enemy's works, charging the enemy's troops as they endeavoured to escape. Most of the enemy, however, threw away their arms and begging for mercy were unmolested. Had it been possible to have made them prisoners would have taken up too much time, the Cavalry being required for the more important work of pushing on to Cairo.

"Such is a brief outline of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. All the previous actions of this short campaign were chiefly cavalry and artillery affairs; but that of the 13th inst. was essentially an infantry battle, and was one that, from the time we started at 1-30 a.m. until nearly 6 a.m., when it was practically over, was peculiarly calculated to test, in the most crucial manner, the quality and the fighting discipline of our Infantry.

"I do not believe that at any previous period of our military history has the British Infantry distinguished itself more than upon this occasion.

"I have heard it said of our present Infantry regiments, Russia, on the Caucasus, that their training for manœuvring and for fighting and their powers of endurance are not sufficient for the requirements of modern war. After a trial of an exceptionally severe kind, both in movement and in attack, I can say emphatically that I never wish to have under my orders better Infantry battalions than those whom I am proud to have commanded at Tel-el-Kebir.

"The casualties have been numerous, but not so many as I had anticipated. Her Majesty has to deplore the loss of many gallant men, who died as became the soldiers of an Army that is proud of the glorious traditions it has inherited.

"It would be impossible in this despatch to bring to your notice the services of those officers whom I consider especially worthy of mention. I shall do so in a subsequent despatch; but I cannot close this without placing on record the fact that I am indebted to the following officers who took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and who, by their zeal and ability, contributed so largely to its success:—

"General Sir J. Adye, R.A., Chief of the Staff; Lieutenant-Generals Willis and Sir E. Hamley; Major-Generals Sir A. Alison, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Drury-Lowe, Sir H. Macpherson, V.C., and Graham; Brigadier-Generals Goodenough, R.A., Sir Baker Russell, the Hon. J. Dormer; Deputy Adjutant-General Tanner and Colonel Ashburnham, who temporarily commanded a brigade during the night; and to Captain Fitzroy who commanded the Naval Brigade.

"Brigadier-General Nugent, R.E., remained during the action in command of the left at Kassassin to cover the rear of the army operating in his immediate front, and to protect the position, with all its stores and depots, from any possible attack from the enemy's force at Salahieh. He rejoined me in the evening at Tel-el-Kebir, having carried out the orders he had received.

"The medical arrangements were all they should have been, and reflect the highest credit upon Surgeon-General Hanbury.

"In the removal of the wounded on the 13th and 14th inst. the Ismailia, the Canal boat service, worked by the Royal Navy, under Commander Moore, R.N., did most excellent work; and the Army is deeply indebted to that officer and to those under his command for the able manner in which he conducted all the satisfactory manner in which he moved a large number of them by water to Ismailia.

"No exertion has been spared on the part of Major-General Earle, commanding the line of communication from Suez to Ismailia, and Major-General Sir F. Stavely, Quartermaster-General, to supply all the wants of this Army during its advance from Ismailia.

"To the Head-quarter Staff and to officers composing the Cavalry division, my best thanks are due for the able manner in which they performed their duty.

"In conclusion, I wish to express my deep sense of the high military spirit displayed throughout the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and during all our previous engagements by commanding officers, by all regimental officers, and by every non-commissioned officer and private now serving in Egypt.

"I have also the honour to enclose a roll of the casualties which occurred at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

"Major George FitzGeorge, 20th Hussars, the senior member of my personal staff, is the bearer of this despatch, and I have the honour to recommend him to your favourable consideration.—I have, &c.,

"G. J. WOLSELEY, General, Commander-in-Chief.
Her Majesty's Forces in Egypt."

THE TRIAL OF ARABI AND THE REBEL LEADERS.

ARABI was handed over to the Egyptian authorities on Saturday, Oct. 7, with about a hundred and thirty prisoners. The trial was to open on Oct. 13th to-morrow, when the following will be arraigned with their leader:—Toulba, Ali Fehmy, Abdel-el-Al, Samy, Toulba, Yakoob, Mahmoud Fehmy, Omar Rahmy, Ali Rouby, and Said Kandil. Much dissatisfaction has been caused by the determination of the Egyptian authorities that no one shall be allowed to defend Arabi unless he pleads in Arabic, which practically excludes his counsel, Mr. Broadley, the Hon. Mark Napier, and Mr. Eve, of Aldershot, who have arrived. This is felt by Arabi's friends to be a grievance, and they are also dissatisfied with the expulsion of M. Ninet, who, they assert, has been hurried out of the country because his evidence at the trial would have been favourable to Arabi, as he has declared that he could testify that Arabi did his utmost to prevent the destruction of Alexandria.

A Reuter's telegram states that on the prisoners being delivered to the Egyptian authorities, the British Government made it an absolute condition that they should be allowed legal assistance. The Egyptian Government contend that they are not bound by this stipulation to permit the services of foreign counsel, unless the Khedive and Nubar Pasha, through the Prefect of the city, calling upon him to surrender forthwith, which he did unconditionally. He was accompanied by Toulba Pasha, who was also one of the leading rebels in arms against the Khedive.

"All day on the morning of the 12th inst. accompanied by all the Generals and Brigadiers, I inspected the enemy's works, and explained to them my intended plan of attack, and gave to each officer the formation in which it was to be effected.

"As soon as it was dark on the evening of the 12th inst. I struck my camp at Kassassin, and the troops moved into position, the left near the point marked "Ninth Hill" on sketch A, where they bivouacked.

"No fires were allowed, and even smoking was prohibited, and all were ordered to maintain the utmost silence throughout the night's operation. At 1-30 a.m. on the morning of the 13th inst. I gave the order for the advance of the 1st and 2nd Divisions simultaneously. The night was very dark, and it was difficult to maintain the desired formation, but by means of connecting files between the battalions and brigades and between the first and second lines, and through the untiring exertions of the Generals and the Officers of the Staff generally, this difficulty was effectually overcome.

"The Indian Contingent (7-1 Royal Artillery Mountain Battery), 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 3rd Battalion Native Infantry, made up of detachments of 7th Bengal Native Infantry, 20th Punjab Infantry, and 29th Beloochees), under Major-General Sir H. Macpherson, and the Naval Brigade under Captain Fitzroy, R.N., did not move until 2-30 a.m. To have moved them earlier would have given the alarm to the enemy, owing to the number of villages in the cultivated land south of the canal.

"Telegraphic communication by means of an insulated cable was kept up through Kassassin all through the night between the Indian Contingent on the south of the canal and the Royal Marine Artillery, with which I moved in rear of the 2nd Division.

"In moving over the desert at night, there are no landmarks to guide one's movements. We had consequently, to direct our course by the stars. This was well and correctly effected, and the leading brigades of each Division both reached the enemy's works within a couple of minutes of one another.

"The enemy were completely surprised, and it was not until one or two of their advanced sentries fired their rifles that they realized our close proximity to their works.

"These were, however, very quickly lined with their infantry, who opened a deafening musketry fire, and their guns came into action immediately. Our troops advanced steadily without firing a shot, in obedience to the orders they had received, and when, close to the works, went straight for them, charging with a ringing cheer.

"Major-General Graham reports:—'The steadiness of the advance of the 2nd Brigade (2nd Royal Irish Regiment, Royal Marine Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers) under what appeared to be an utterly overwhelming fire of musketry and artillery will remain a proud remembrance.'

"The 2nd Brigade was well supported by the Brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

"On the left the Highland Brigade (1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry), under Major-General Sir A. Alison, had reached the works a few minutes before the 2nd Brigade had done so, and in a dashing manner stormed them at the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot until within the enemy's lines. They were well supported by the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the 3rd Royal Rifle, both under the command of Colonel Ashburnhams, of the last-named corps.

"In the centre, between these two attacks, marched seven batteries of Artillery, deployed into one line, under the command of Brigadier-General Goodenough, and, after the capture of the enemy's works, several of these batteries did good service and inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy, in some instances firing canister at short ranges.

"On the extreme left the Indian Contingent and the Naval Brigade, under the command of Major-General Sir H. Macpherson, V.C., advanced steadily and in silence, the Seaforth Highlanders leading, until an advanced battery of the enemy was reached (it is not shown in sketch A), when it was most gallantly stormed by the Highlanders, supported by the Native Infantry battalions.

"The squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, attached temporarily to General Macpherson, did good service in pursuing the enemy through the village of Tel-el-Kebir.

"The Indian Contingent scarcely lost a man—a happy circumstance, which I attribute to the excellent arrangement made by Major-General Macpherson, and to the fact that, starting one hour later than the 1st and 2nd Divisions, the resistance of the enemy was so shaken by the earlier attacks north of the canal that he soon gave way before the impetuous onslaught of the Seaforth Highlanders.

"The Cavalry Division, on the extreme right of the line, swept round the northern extremity of the enemy's works, charging the enemy's troops as they endeavoured to escape. Most of the enemy, however, threw away their arms and begging for mercy were unmolested. Had it been possible to have made them prisoners would have taken up too much time, the Cavalry being required for the more important work of pushing on to Cairo.

"Such is a brief outline of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. All the previous actions of this short campaign were chiefly cavalry and artillery affairs; but that of the 13th inst. was essentially an infantry battle, and was one that, from the time we started at 1-30 a.m. until nearly 6 a.m., when it was practically over, was peculiarly calculated to test, in the most crucial manner, the quality and the fighting discipline of our Infantry.

"I do not believe that at any previous period of our military history has the British Infantry distinguished itself more than upon this occasion.

"I have heard it said of our present Infantry regiments, Russia, on the Caucasus, that their training for manœuvring and for fighting and their powers of endurance are not sufficient for the requirements of modern war. After a trial of an exceptionally severe kind, both in movement and in attack, I can say emphatically that I never wish to have under my orders better Infantry battalions than those whom I am proud to have commanded at Tel-el-Kebir.

"The casualties have been numerous, but not so many as I had anticipated. Her Majesty has to deplore the loss of many gallant men, who died as became the soldiers of an Army that is proud of the glorious traditions it has inherited.

"It would be impossible in this despatch to bring to your notice the services of those officers whom I consider especially worthy of mention. I shall do so in a subsequent despatch; but I cannot close this without placing on record the fact that I am indebted to the following officers who took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and who, by their zeal and ability, contributed so largely to its success:—

"General Sir J. Adye, R.A., Chief of the Staff; Lieutenant-Generals Willis and Sir E. Hamley; Major-Generals Sir A. Alison, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Drury-Lowe, Sir H. Macpherson, V.C., and Graham; Brigadier-Generals Goodenough, R.A., Sir Baker Russell, the Hon. J. Dormer; Deputy Adjutant-General Tanner and Colonel Ashburnham, who temporarily commanded a brigade during the night; and to Captain Fitzroy who commanded the Naval Brigade.

"Brigadier-General Nugent, R.E., remained during the action in command of the left at Kassassin to cover the rear of the army operating in his immediate front, and to protect the position, with all its stores and depots, from any possible attack from the enemy's force at Salahieh. He rejoined me in the evening at Tel-el-Kebir, having carried out the orders he had received.

"The medical arrangements were all they should have been, and reflect the highest credit upon Surgeon-General Hanbury.

"In the removal of the wounded on the 13th and 14th inst. the Ismailia, the Canal boat service, worked by the Royal Navy, under Commander Moore, R.N., did most excellent work; and the Army is deeply indebted to that officer and to those under his command for the able manner in which he conducted all the satisfactory manner in which he moved a large number of them by water to Ismailia.

"No exertion has been spared on the part of Major-General Earle, commanding the line of communication from Suez to Ismailia, and Major-General Sir F. Stavely, Quartermaster-General, to supply all the wants of this Army during its advance from Ismailia.

"To the Head-quarter Staff and to officers composing the Cavalry division, my best thanks are due for the able manner in which they performed their duty.

"In conclusion, I wish to express my deep sense of the high military spirit displayed throughout the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and during all our previous engagements by commanding officers, by all regimental officers, and by every non-commissioned officer and private now serving in Egypt.

"I have also the honour to enclose a roll of the casualties which occurred at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

"Major George FitzGeorge, 20th Hussars, the senior member of my personal staff, is the bearer of this despatch, and I have the honour to recommend him to your favourable consideration.—I have, &c.,

"G. J. WOLSELEY, General, Commander-in-Chief.
Her Majesty's Forces in Egypt."

WITH THE HIGHLANDERS AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

THE *Edinburgh Daily Review* publishes a letter from a non-commissioned officer of the 42nd Highlanders to his friends in Edinburgh. In it he gives a graphic account of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, stating that the order was spare none of the enemy; bayonet every one of them, as they would shoot us treacherously if we passed them. We were ordered not a shot was to be fired, to rush over the ditches and earthworks and bayonet them before the alarm could be properly given. Alas! we were decived to our sorrow. Arabi was not to be caught asleep. His cavalry outposts had seen our advance four hours before we got near them, and as soon as our rifle loaded, every cannon charged with shell, grape, or canister; but we knew not of this. The 42nd was on the right in two lines 50 yards apart; then on our left came the other Highland regiments. The Guards, &c., were—I don't know where, anyhow, they did nothing. The day was just dawning when we mounted on a piece of rising ground, and we saw 100 yards, to our front his redoubtable fortress. The walls were as far to our right as we could see, and as far to our left, while on our right was a high earthwork, and another on our left. On our front again, connecting the two, there is a deep ditch, and on the inside of the slope. The first who saw us ascend from the darkness to the plateau in front of his works fired on us; then a pause, and our men commenced to run towards them. We saw we were seen, so we still thought to take them before they could open their guns. We fixed our bayonets and the sergeants their swords, and in about six seconds after the first two shots were fired Arabi's artillery on the right and left went into every direction opened at once, and the blaze of rifles was horrible. We were ordered to lie down, which we did. After the short run of 50 yards we were all out of breath with the excitement and weight of our ammunition, which was very great. We lay about five or six seconds, as the foe could not see us, and his fire was high. Then the men charged, by no word of command, for none could be heard. The cheer that was given was terrific. The 42nd charged over the other 50 yards like tigers, sprang into the trenches while the bullets were whirring, whizzing, and pinging like as many bees when they are casting. There is no use trying to describe it, because it is simply impossible. The 42nd, as I said, in front, ran forward 50 yards when first we were sighted, not 20 of us would have been left alive. Not a man flinched at the charge. The pipe struck up, while, all like a race, we ran on, and the shells right, right and left, was a sheet of flame from the enemy's rifles and cannon. The first man who fell was a man of my section, who was hit in the chest. He threw his rifle in the air and fell back, without a groan, quite dead. Another was hit in the leg, and the ball broke his knee to pieces; another got his foot shot off; and altogether in the charge the 42nd lost about six killed and 20 wounded, while there was not a man but was cut with shrapnel shell or canister. I, being pretty fleet of foot, was among the first in the trench, which was 8 feet deep, 8 feet wide and 30 feet, and all the earth thrown to the inward side, making a wall of about 14ft. of earth to get up. Some were in the bottom, which we managed by driving our bayonets into the soil, and climbing up against a terrific storm of bullets, the din being terrific. Over about a dozen of our men fell in the attempt, but at last we got a footing on the top. Sergeant-Major M'Neil, Lieutenant Duff, and Lord Kennedy, myself, and two men mounted, and stood calling on our men, M'Neil shouting, "Come on, Macgregor's men!" and the rest of us calling, "Come on, the gallant Black Watch!" Then we leapt down into the fort, and I fired the first shot, for we took the trenches at the point of the bayonet. It was at an officer who was leading on his men at us that I shot, and I killed him. Then the six of us charged along the trench, which was swarming with them, Lord Kennedy splitting them at a terrific pace. Our sudden onslaught cleared about 20 yards, which allowed our men more freedom to get over. Then up they came in swarms, wheeling part to the right and part to the left, bayoneting or shooting every man. Serjeant-Major M'Neil, who was the finest soldier in the regiment, ran his sword through six in rapid succession, when he got wounded in the thigh. I shot the man with a revolver who did it. M'Neil fell, but rose and led on for a minute, but got shot again in the stomach and groin, and fell fatally wounded, and he is now dead. We had by this time got reinforcements, and charged on at a six gun battery which was moving down the

the duties of tutor during four years and a half. Excellent as were the precepts of conduct he placed before his young charges, and admirable as was the personal example he set them, neither the virtue nor the capacity of the youthful tutor could effect much improvement in the condition of a State which, among many badly-governed districts, had earned the name of being unquestionably the worst. Lord Dalhousie marked the evil, and denounced it in one of those despatches that were considered to be the sure prelude of annexation. The days of Travancore as an independent territory seemed to be numbered when Lord Dalhousie left India, and the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny gave the native States a further breathing space, of which Travancore had the good sense to avail itself. In 1855 Madhava Rao had won such golden opinions by his personal bearing that he was summoned from the interior of the Palace to assume an active part in the administration of the country as Dewan Peishkar, or Under-Secretary. In this capacity he had several colleagues, and they were all equally subordinate to the Dewan or Prime Minister. But as the abuses had grown up under them, and as they had been indifferent to the consequences of misgovernment, it naturally followed that Madhava Rao alone was sincere in desiring to bring about a reform of the public service. His family connexions and his private influence in the Palace stood him in good stead, and when he obtained the uncontrolled charge of a special district he was allowed to carry out his plans without interference. Within the short space of 12 months he effected a remarkable change. Travancore had been divided into a number of talookdaries, in each of which the local landlord, supported by the police, and knowing that the Courts were accessible only to those with a golden key, had played the part of a petty tyrant. The highways were infested by marauders, the revenue could not be collected with safety, and the condition of the people of Travancore was deplorable in the extreme. Madhava Rao devoted all his energies to the cure of these evils in his own special district, and within the first year of his acceptance of office he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had in great measure succeeded. The testimony of our Political Officer on this point was of a most encouraging nature. "Here," he wrote, "is a man raised up, as it were, amid the anarchy and confusion of his country to save it from destruction."

The good service rendered by Madhava Rao was not to go without its reward. The death of the Dewan in 1857 cleared the way for his promotion, and in that year he was appointed to the supreme place in the administration. He devoted himself to the greater task with the same ardour that had characterized his proceeding in the smaller, and the force of his example almost as much as the efficacy of his proceedings led to the thorough and effectual reform of the state administration. When the Maharaja died in 1860 Madhava Rao was able to assure his successor that the State in which he was about to govern was in a more flourishing condition than it had been in for many years. The satisfaction was the greater inasmuch as the new Prince had been his pupil. In 1863 Madhava Rao paid off the public debt, which had been allowed at one time to assume large proportions through being neglected; but it was more particularly gratifying to him to see the revenue of the State expanding at the same time that, by the abolition of monopolies, and relieved many necessaries from taxation. The object of Madhava Rao's administration was, as stated in one of his most remarkable reports, to attain the following results:—"It is the cherished aim," he wrote, "of his Highness's Government to provide for every subject, within a couple of hours' journey, the advantages of a doctor, a schoolmaster, a judge, a magistrate, a registering officer, and a postmaster. The various departments concerned are steadily progressing towards this consummation." It need only be added that since that report was written all these ends have been attained, and Travancore is in very truth a model native State. Sir Madhava Rao retired from the administration in 1872, leaving the principal work to the Prince himself, who has always shown exemplary devotion to the duties of his lofty station. As soon as it became known that Madhava Rao was at liberty, numerous offers were pressed upon him, and, among others, the Viceroy invited him to accept a seat on his Council. All these Madhava Rao at first declined, but he was unable to hold out against the seductive offer of a Prince of his own race, and when Maharajah Holkar appointed him his Dewan he willingly left Trivandrum for Indore. In this new post his work was of a different character and hardly afforded scope for his special faculties. Indore was then, and still is, one of the best administered of the native States, and Holkar has always shown himself capacity or of force of character but in this he is to be feared that the young Gaekwar has allowed himself to be misled by those evil counsellors who crowd the corridors of native Courts. At all events Sir Madhava Rao has felt compelled to resign his office, and either the provocation must have been grave or he sees no public advantage in his retaining a post which the attitude of the Prince has divested of influence. Sir Madhava Rao has already performed lasting service in Baroda, and he will carry away with him the personal respect of his English colleagues as well as all those who are interested in the spread of good Government.—*The Times.*

A SALVATION WEDDING.

CONGRESS HALL, Clapton, one of the chief centres of the Salvation Army, was the scene on Oct. 12 of much religious rejoicing. The event immediately inspiring enthusiasm was the marriage of one of General Booth's sons to a young lady who, like himself, has been a devoted agent of the new revival. As many as 6,000 people can be seated in the spacious hall, and the number of persons present yesterday fell very little short of that total. The building, admirably designed for its purpose, is licensed for the celebration of marriages, as well as for religious worship generally, and the Leader of the Army, who, it may be stated was once a Wesleyan minister, undertakes to perform the nuptial ceremony, though only for such lovers as will accept what might be in some quarters considered rather exacting conditions, and subscribe a vow to serve God through life as true soldiers. Mr. Bramwell Booth, who ranks as Chief of the Staff, and Miss Florence Eleanor Soper, his bride, were able, it goes without saying, to comply with these requirements, and, accordingly, had the privilege of being married by the General. Long before eleven o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the service, a congregation of from 4,000 to 5,000 men, women, and children had assembled, a large proportion of whom paid the shilling fee for admission. During the period of waiting, hymns set to lively tunes were sung with great fervour. When the bridal party appeared the brass band of the Army sallied forth to meet them, and presently, playing a spirited march, headed the procession into the hall, or, to use Salvation language, the barracks. As the candidates for matrimony made their appearance, surrounded by their relatives and friends, the audience rose in a body, waved pocket-handkerchiefs vigorously, and filled the air with shouts of "Hallelujah," "Amen," "Bless the Lord." The evident spirit of earnestness pervading the congregation intensified the impressiveness of this and subsequent demonstrations of a like character, and removed the suspicion of levity or irreverence which might otherwise, in the minds of some, be supposed to attach to them. The wedding party took their seats on the platform. General Booth having his sons and daughters on his right hand, and Mrs. Booth and the bride's friends on his left. On the raised benches behind, the brass band of the Army, the "cadets" in their red guernseys, and about a hundred "Hallelujah lasses," in the exceedingly plain and unbecoming bonnets which they affect, were accorded seats. Many of these were provided with tambourines, of which they made effective use when "fire" was called for, or orders given "to hoist the signal." The latter proved easily to be distinguished, from the circumstance that she was the only lady uncovered. The traditional tulle and orange blossom formed no part of her pleasingly simple trousseau. Her dress was of dark blue silk, with Honiton frilling round the neck. She wore the badge of the Salvation Army on her breast, and a simple flower was her only other ornament. The bridegroom was attired in his ordinary "official" uniform. In short, there was no special dressing whatever for the occasion, with the exception, perhaps, of a few wedding favours among the gentlemen. One of the "majors" having blown a whistle as a signal to the congregation to be seated and silent, the "general" stepped forward, and gave out a song, "Oh, I'm glad there is cleansing in the blood." Commenting on these words in the interval between the verses, he said he had found out a royal road to certain happiness, usefulness, and fortune. He invited all to come and get married to Christ; then they would have a honeymoon that would last for ever, and that would never get sour. He was glad he was saved. "Amen" responded his hearers as with one voice. Referring to the Salvation movement, he said he was glad to be caricatured and written against as he was in the press. He enjoyed it; they were only advertising him for nothing. The people were then asked to sing the chorus again without music, which they did with enthusiasm, hoisting the "signals" (handkerchiefs) the while. "Now," said General Booth, "shut your eyes and pray." Major Day led this portion of the devotions, which were pointed by frequent ejaculations of "Amen" and "Hallelujah." Mrs. Dodall having also offered prayer, the Misses Booth sang some verses which seemed to awaken much emotion. Mr. Herbert Booth followed with a wedding song,

"Dear Lord, we bless thy holy name,
Thy goodness we thus display,
Thy promised blessing now we claim,
Lord, bless this wedding day"

set to one of the popular airs in Mr. Gilbert's "Patience." The general next read a portion of the 23rd Psalm, interspersing the text with original comments and decidedly humorous illustrations, and gave a short address as an introduction to the ceremony. He observed that the Salvation Army endeavoured to act literally upon the direction of the Holy Ghost as given by the Apostle Paul, that whatever they did should be done to the glory of God. The Army, whether they had a pleasure-seeking meeting, a festival, a funeral, or a wedding strove to turn everything to account by making it promote the glory of the Lord. That was the meaning of the peculiar method adopted there this morning. The two young persons before them, had, in the fear of God and with such motives as he had described, seriously and solemnly decided upon that union which they were assembled to celebrate, believing that thereby they would be better able to promote each other's happiness and the glory of Christ, who bought them with His blood. He felt sure the bulk of that audience would give to them their sympathy and prayers. His son having been associated with him so closely in his work, he could vouch for him; whilst the dear young lady he had known as a child of the army and the active chief of staff with his daughter in Paris for many months. The bride and bridegroom then stood one on either side of the General, who thus addressed his son: "William Bramwell Booth, will you have this woman to be your wedded wife, to live together, after God's ordinance, in the holy state of marriage?" Will you love her, comfort her, honour her, and keep her in sickness and in health, and never seek to prevent her doing or giving anything that is in her power to do or to give to help the Salvation Army? And will you promise to use all your influence to promote her constant and entire self-sacrifice for the salvation of the world; and, forsaking all other, keep yourself unto her so long as you both shall live." The answer was given, of course, in the affirmative, and a similar obligation having been taken by the bride, the latter's father—Dr. Soper, of Blaina, Monmouth, came forward and formally gave her away, General Booth remarking, "Her father gives his daughter, who he has watched over and cherished to this present moment, to my son, for this holy union. Amen." The bride and bridegroom each read a declaration, calling upon the congregation to witness their marriage, and Mr. Booth placed the wedding ring on his wife's finger in orthodox fashion, the General observing, good humouredly, "You have not been married before, I suppose?" He added, in concluding the ceremony, "I pronounce, in the name of Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, these two persons to be duly and lawfully wedded in His name, and for His glory, and whom God has joined together, I say let no man put asunder." The Rev. Mr. Ryder, who was introduced as a "Church clergyman," having offered up prayer, Mrs. Booth, sen., did the same, pleading earnestly for a blessing on the marriage and on all the consequences of the union. Another short address from the General followed, in which, referring to certain outside criticisms, he declared that every step had been taken to conserve, by settling it on trust, the property of the Salvation Army for the purposes for which it was intended. Alluding to the marriage he had just celebrated, he said he regarded it as significant of the coming race of Salvationists. At the start they had had to get their soldiers from prisons, brothels, and other dens of infamy; but in future they would look forward to other homes, who instead of having been in such close association with the devil, had imbibed the war spirit with their mother's milk. Commissioner Railton and Mrs. Booth, senior, also delivered addresses. At the close of the proceedings, the wedding party left the hall amid a rattling "fire" of blessings. A large but orderly crowd had assembled in Hackney-road to watch the departure of the Salvationists. In the afternoon and evening holiness meetings were held, in which the General, Mrs. Booth, Miss Booth, and a number of officers to the army took part.—*Telegraph.*

TWO CREMATIONS IN ENGLAND.

MR. WILLIAM ROBINSON writes to the *Times* from "Manston House, Dorset," dated Oct. 11th:—"As one of the few who witnessed the first cremations in our country in modern times, I send you a short account of the facts, as inaccurate statements may be published by persons not present. On Sunday evening last, the 8th of October, the body of Mrs. Hanham, wife of Captain Hanham, was reduced to ashes by fire at this place. The following evening, October 9, the body of Lady Hanham, wife of the late Rev. Sir James Hanham, of Dean's court, in this county, and mother of Captain Hanham, was also decomposed by fire. Mrs. Hanham died in July 1876, of cancer; Lady Han am in June, 1877, in her 90th year. Mrs. Hanham expressed to her friends her wish that her strong elm coffin and that in a lead one. The lead was only adopted because the bodies were placed on a stand in the mausoleum and to prevent the violation of sanitary laws. The coffins lead and all, were placed in the furnace on fire-brick and iron plates, which allowed the flames to rise freely up, but prevented the ashes from falling into the furnace below. Thus two sheells had to be consumed before the bodies, consequently a work of greater heat and longer time than usual, and so adding another obstacle. The lead soon fell through the furnace into the ashpits and the intense flames played round the strong elm shell, until that fell at white heat over the body, of which, about one hour afterwards, only the purified ashes remained. Among the few who witnessed the process in each case was Dr. Comyns Leach, Medical Officer of Health for the Sturminster district.

We who are advocates for cremation being generally adopted would be the last to desire arbitrarily to limit the disposal of the dead to the only method we believe to be free from danger to the living, which saves us from the pollution of earth, air, and water—the one way truly respectful to the dead and most beautiful; but we claim the right to exercise our own judgment and action in this matter provided we violate no law. The difficulty of detecting poisoning, the only objection to cremation which needs remark, is to be met by scientific testimony as to the cause of death, precautions being taken by not permitting cremation in cases where in the opinion of those qualified to judge there is any room for suspicion of foul play. Meeting this one objection should be us towards another and to be desired for its own sake—exact knowledge and record of the causes of all deaths throughout the land. This is a duty of the gravest importance, for State scientific, and other reasons, but which is now performed, when performed at all, in an imperfect and very perfunctory manner, and too often by persons interested in the case and utterly ignorant of the cause of death."

THE *IRISH WORLD* AND THE LAND LEAGUE FUND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

THIS week's number of the *Irish World* is very significant. The editor announces the close of the Land League Fund. The total received and forwarded to Mr. Egan during three years has been 342,548 dollars. The editor says he closes the fund because there is no longer a Land League in existence. He adds:—"From the day of Kilmainham Treaty it has been doing nothing but going backward. The *quietus* was put on the land agitation. The No-rent manifesto was withdrawn. Public meetings were discountenanced. Thus repression has actively co-operated with coercion. If a quieting-down policy was stipulated in the treaty, then the stipulations of that treaty have been most faithfully observed. Reaction has set in. A halt has been given to the logic of the movement. The heel has been firmly put down on the principle of the land for the people. It must not even be discussed. The Parliamentary party have it all their own way."

The editor comments voluminously on the folly of Parliamentary agitation, says it has accomplished nothing for Ireland, and that the island would have been better off to-day had not the people been diverted by parliamentary agitation. He quotes with approval Mr. John Dillon's declaration last year—"Let us resolve that for the future we will never trust any Parliamentary party."

The whole tone of the paper indicates despondency over the present situation in Ireland.—*Daily News.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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FINE GEMS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

THE DUNECHT BODY-SNATCHING CASE.

THE declaration of Charles Soutar charged with stealing the body of Lord Balcarres, was lodged with the Justiciary Clerk, Aberdeen, on Oct. 13. He says the letters signed "Naboth" were written and posted by him. He knew nothing about the removal of the body, except that he foundit in the wood at Dunecht. He would not tell the rest of the story till he had been promised protection, as he was threatened. The rest of his story is as follows:—"As I passed through the wood I heard a stick break on my left-hand side. I stood still to hearken. I then heard the rustle of another man crawling on my right-hand side. I thought it was the keepers trying to surround me. I ran as fast as I could for the thickest part of the wood. I had gone about 20 yards when I was tripped up by a third party. When I looked up, there were two men above me holding me down. They seemed young, like chaps of the middle size. Their faces were blacked, and I felt they had on winsey shirts; they had neither caps nor coats on. In about half a minute they were joined by two other men, being those I heard creeping. I was on my back. They were tall, with coats and hats off. Their faces were masked half-way down, and I saw their white shirt-sleeves. One of the tall men pushed a pistol towards my breast, and said to one of the men who had been holding me, "Remove your arm and I will settle him." One of the men who were holding me down took hold of the wrist of the man with the pistol, and said, 'hold on; there's more of them." The man who said so got over me, and led the man with the pistol to one side, and said to him, "It is all right, it's the ratcatcher; he is poaching." After talking a little in whispers, which I could not make out, they called to the other tall man to come to them, which he did. The three conversed for a short time, but I could not hear what they said. They all came back beside me, and told me to go home, holding me down by me up. They then let me go. I hunted for an hour or two, and when daylight came I went back to the part of the wood where I had been seized. I saw nothing of the men, but on looking at the place where I had first heard them I found a place where they had concealed something. It was a heap of rubbish. I opened it up. I found a blanket, to which I gave a pull. There was the dead body of a man inside it, and after looking at it I covered it up again. I did not perceive any smell of putrefaction. There was a strong smell of what I thought was "benzoline." The smell stuck to my hands for half a day afterwards. My impression at the time was that the man had been murdered and that an attempt had been made to destroy the body by burning it with some chemical. The eyes were sunken, but the other features did not seem to be shrunk.

THE LATE MR. PHILIP MELVILL.

MR. PHILIP MELVILL, late secretary in the Military Department to the East India Company, whose death is announced as having occurred on the 4th inst., at his residence at Ethy, Cornwall, was a member of a family which has been long and honourably connected with the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was a son of the late Captain Philip Melvill, of the 73rd Foot, some time Governor of Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, by his marriage with Elizabeth Carey, youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Dobree, of Beau regard, Guernsey, and was born in 1796. Mr. Melvill was a distinguished Fellow of the Asiatic Society, and also of the Geographical Society; and he held for many years the post of secretary to the Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab. He was a brother of Sir Peter Melvill Melvill, K.C.B., for 31 years Chief Clerk and Assistant-secretary to the Hon. East India Company, and of the late Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., Canon of St. Paul's, and many years Principal of the East India College at Haileybury.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

A MARRIAGE of a very extraordinary character took place on Wednesday, Oct. 11, at Sheffield between a local solicitor, Mr. E. Knowles Binns, a member of the Sheffield Town Council and Sheffield Board of Guardians, and Mrs. Ada Caroline Milne, widow, of Tunbridge-wells. Two months ago Mrs. [illegible] from the brother nothing should induce him to make a settlement. The question of the lady's sanity was mentioned, whereupon Mr. Binns produced three medical certificates all pronouncing her sane, and as he was prepared to make the declaration necessary to be made before a licence could be obtained, the vicar had no option but to grant the licence. Mr. Liebert, bearing of his sister's contemplated marriage, came to Sheffield on Monday, taking up his quarters at the Victoria Station Hotel, and it is a curious circumstance that he occupied the bed-room immediately adjoining that of his sister without having any knowledge of her proximity. On Tuesday he was aware that an attempt would be made to have the marriage ceremony performed next day, and he took steps to prevent it. A carriage and pair were in waiting at the two church gates at 9 o'clock, and a number of men were employed for the purpose of forcibly preventing Mrs. Milne from proceeding with the marriage. Mr. Liebert had put her into the carriage, and drive her away until such time as an injunction could be obtained restraining the marriage on the ground of the lady not being in a fit and sound state of mind Mr. Binns, however, had taken effective steps to prevent a breach of the peace, there being nearly a score of constables present. On the lady alighting from the carriage which conveyed her to the church, her brother stepped forward and seized her by the arm, and asked her to go with him, but she refused. The police held Mr. Liebert back, and the lady then entered the church, chased by her brother as soon as he got free from the constables. Mr. Binns entered the church soon after, and the wedding ceremony proceeded quietly until the words "If any man can show any just cause why they may not lawfully be joined together, let him speak, or else hereafter for ever hold his peace." Mr. Liebert then stepped forward and made a whispered statement, the purport of which was that the lady was of unsound mind, and that if time were granted he could prove the truth of his assertion. Canon Blakeney replied that Mr. Binns prossessed medical certificates from three leading Sheffield practitioners, and that he was bound to proceed with the marriage unless "just cause" could be shown against it. Mr. Liebert repeated his remonstrances again and again, but in vain, and the ceremony was proceeded with. Mr. Liebert was much affected, and leant his head on one of the pews during the service. The affair has created a great sensation in Sheffield, where Mr. Binns, owing to his public position and his standing as a solicitor, is very well known.

THE MASSACRE OF A BORNEO EXPLORING PARTY.

THE *Daily Telegraph* has received the following account of the massacre of Mr. Witti, (reported a few weeks ago from Singapore:—Mr. Witti formerly an officer in the Austrian army), an explorer in the service of the British North Borneo Company, has been treacherously murdered by "Head hunters," who also killed several of his native attendants. Mr. Witti had, it seems, been making his way to the head of the Sibuco river. This region may be considered at present quite beyond the active administration of the British North Borneo Company. The Governor was not aware that Mr. Witti intended to make so long and hazardous a journey.

At the same time Mr. Witti being an experienced traveller, a brave man, and on good terms with the natives generally, there was no reason to fear that he might not go through the very heart of the country without molestation. He had made, it seems, an important trip, and was, it is believed, on his way to Kimanis. Near the head of the Sibuco river he would be on the frontier of Dutch Borneo, and in a region where Mr. Carl Bock found the natives unusually savage and unfriendly. Witti had a party of 17 men. He divided them. Some nine or 10 were told off to attend to the boats. They were navigating a river, and Witti had bought boats from the natives. The other men remained to push on ahead in company with the explorer.

The natives had shown no disposition to hostility. The local chiefs (the tribes are, no doubt, the Muruts, though one account says they are Tandjoe-ing Dyaks) had hospitably entertained Witti, which is generally a guarantee of friendship. While his little party were preparing to move forward, Witti sat down to make some notes in his diary. Suddenly, from an ambush in the river, some 300 natives, armed with poisoned arrows and spears rushed upon Witti and his men. Three of the latter fell almost immediately. Witti defended himself with his revolver and killed two of his assailants. The rest crowded upon him, however, and speared him to death. The others of his party had already ran away, one of them, who was carrying Witti's Winchester rifle, taking it off in his flight. From a hiding-place they saw one of the attacking party decapitate Witti, while others cut off the lower limbs of his dead attendants, fling them, with the explorer's head, into a boat, and make off with their bleeding trophies down stream. They also carried off Witti's papers and despatch-box.

The event has created a sensation at Singapore and at Labuan. A police party of the Borneo company has been, or is about to be, despatched to the scene of the massacre, with a view to a complete investigation of the affair and the punishment of the Muruts. The head of the Sibuco river is on the confines of the British North Bornes Company's territory, occupied by tribes of an entirely different character to those among whom Mr. Frank Hatton another scientific explorer, is at work in the more northern regions round about Kini Bolu. He and his party, including an Australian engineer, have been well received. They found the company's flag flying at several somewhat remote points, and, so far as the real work of the company goes, it is moving on satisfactorily.

Mr. Witti must have had the dangers of his expedition in his mind at the outset. It is quite likely, from what is known of his adventurous spirit, that he had resolved to accomplish a great achievement even at the risk of his life, for, prior to setting out, he made a will and left behind him full instructions as to the disposition of his property. He was known to the Geographical Society of London, whose "Journal of Transactions" contains several of his contributions to the geographical history of Borneo.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

A DEPUTATION from the Education Commission consisting of Mr. Lee-Warner and Mr. Telang visited this institution yesterday morning at half-past seven. On arrival at the Institution they were received by the Rev. T. H. Greig, Chairman of the Corresponding Board of the Church of Scotland, and by the Headmaster, Mr. Charles A. Paterson, M. A., LL.B., Advocate. After proceeding through some of the class-rooms, and inspecting the school library, they entered the central hall, where the teachers and the pupils were waiting to receive them. On the platform were the members of the Corresponding Board, the Rev. Mr. Hendersson and Messrs. Chrystal and Manson; and there were over 400 pupils present.

The Rev. Mr. Greig, in welcoming the Commission, said that there was a great deal of work to do, if not the oldest, school in Bombay that has been giving instruction in the English language, having been established in 1835 by Dr. John Wilson, and conducted on a plan similar to that of the school in Calcutta, which was established by Dr. Duff.

The Headmaster (Mr. Paterson) having explained at considerable length the system on which the school is conducted,

Mr. Telang said.—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Paterson, and gentlemen,—I have to express to you Mr. Hunter's regret at not coming to this meeting. Unfortunately we are going to Ahmedabad to-day, and I have a great deal of work to do before I finish off before he leaves each centre of examination and inspection. But for the lateness of Mr. Paterson's invitation, he would have come; but before he received the invitation he had made engagements that would occupy all his time. However, he asked Mr. Telang and myself to come, and it has given us great pleasure to do so. At each place to which we have been, we have tried to meet the wishes of the people by visiting as many schools as possible. I am surprised that only one missionary school in Bombay has asked us to visit them. But we have come very willingly, and I am very glad to have other engagement has stood in our way. It would be strange indeed if a Commission such as this took no notice of missionary enterprise. Perhaps in no city in India have missionaries done more than, or even so much as, in Bombay. The Portuguese had established a complete system of education in India before the English came here. After their power was superseded, and the English power was established, then the English people began to establish English education throughout all India, and in all parts of India good work was being done. Even the English Church took part in the work; and before the Government took part in it in 1854 private enterprise had done a good deal. It is private enterprise, and chiefly missionary enterprise, that has given an impulse to education in this part of India, and the Government of India afterwards took a part in the work that had been done. Of course there are disadvantages to all institutions managed by the State, and it is therefore essential that there should always be institutions conducting their education on a different model from that of Government schools; and we have all learned with great interest in what points the Government rules, in Mr. Paterson's opinion, are hardly on aided institutions. I shall therefore ask Mr. Paterson or any other gentleman connected with this institution to favour us with a written statement of such remarks, or to make those remarks or suggestions which he has to make. With reference to some of those points mentioned:—first, the grant-in-aid rules. We are told that the system here is not administered so liberally as in Madras. Only yesterday I read a statement that people in Madras are sighing for more liberal grants, and that the grants there are not so liberal as here! But I am aware the system [illegible] amount of funds available [illegible] The greater part is derived [illegible]on, a contribution levied now [illegible]ally given voluntarily for [illegible] the Government would be [illegible]ith if they were to divert [illegible]cation to secondary. But at [illegible] one or two statements will [illegible]hat more is given now to [illegible] secondary education than [illegible]e to reports it will be found [illegible]ducation has received less in [illegible] some years, still the grants-[illegible] same class have increased. [illegible] admit that in times of de-[illegible]nt have reduced grants; for [illegible]d the grant for Matriculation [illegible]r B. A. I hope the time [illegible] the whole system of grants-[illegible]ered, and a conference held [illegible]uestion; and in view of that [illegible]ready asked your managers [illegible] statement of their views. [illegible]ew remarks as regards the [illegible]tendency to exert the memory, [illegible]d this tendency has increased [illegible]er the cry when I was young [illegible]eart, and did not understand [illegible]think, however, that what is [illegible]ains in the memory, and the [illegible]think about it, and you will [illegible]. There is another tendency [illegible]sh-teaching schools, and that [illegible]culars; and consequently the [illegible]ow, one of the chief objects [illegible]n is that the boys may get [illegible]ith the doctrines of English [illegible]no good in that unless they can [illegible]octrines to others; and hence [illegible]ular should proceed *pari passu* [illegible] English. It would be well [illegible]ay to encourage the pupils [illegible] the vernacular at the same [illegible]time; but here we are met by a difficulty. There is no doubt that the University examination casts its shadow over the whole system of examination and instruction, from the highest class to the lowest; and as it fixes the standards, therefore we must invoke its aid in giving prominence to subjects which we desire to encourage. The Government does not control the University; some of the Commissioners present may be on the Syndicate of the University, and they should use their influence to have their reforms carried out. The University and the Government must both march with the times; we must all keep our ears open to the wants of the times, and we must alter our system with the times. Mr. Paterson made some remarks about a universal alphabet for the Indian languages which would unite all into one community. I am afraid such a thing is impracticable. Each community is large enough to make a world of its own, and there is always plenty of people in each community to fill every school from A to Z. I will conclude, therefore, by saying that the time has not yet come for the Commission to express any opinion as to the ultimate result of its labours. We are still in that part of our work where we have to hear, and not to decide. In a few weeks we shall come to the time when we must decide. At Ahmedabad we have still some evidence to take, and some suggestions to receive; and therefore I am glad I came here and heard Mr. Paterson's views, and to know that he has some Madras experience, and knows something of the grant-in aid rules there, and can give us some of his views in regard to them. I can only say that I trust you will value education for its own sake, as well as for the profit it brings you. Many of you may attend school merely to obtain the means of getting a livelihood; but others will leave the centre from active life altogether you will find the benefits of education as a solace to you in your retirement. There is a great responsibility resting on you on account of your education, for it will enable you to take some part in the self-government of your country. There is the responsibility of forming public opinion on matters unconnected with caste and race, on morality and truth, and of directing public opinion where you feel that social progress is to be made. I will only touch on one of these. Yesterday, when we visited the Parsee Girls' Institution, a difficulty was expressed by the Parsee managers which they experienced in teaching, namely, that early marriages caused the girls to be taken away from school too soon, and girls were sent out into active life before they were fitted for it. Now, we Englishmen think it will be a good thing for India when these early marriages are abolished, or even if [illegible] postponed till the girls are of a more advanced age. Now, Hindu gentlemen have oft and oft spoken on this subject. I therefore know that this question is one of many questions which will come before you as brothers and fathers and leaders of public opinion; and in forming your opinion it is wanted that when you have formed the opinion you will be bold enough to assert that opinion before those who differ from you. This is one of the results of good education; and the man who has convictions feels that he honours himself by professing those convictions before men who differ from him. I have no doubt that you will remember the lessons you will learn as boys, and do credit to the institution that sent you out, and still more to yourselves. (Great applause.) I am very glad to express the great gratification it has given me to be present here. This institution is one with which many of my friends have been connected. I see many of my old fellow students present as teachers. It is one of the old schools in Bombay, and the managers have been most liberal on many occasions in giving the use of the building for various associations holding public meetings. I will just say one word in regard to the cultivation of the memory. I am not personally anxious that the poetry which students learn in their young days should be much reduced. I certainly think that at their time of life it is desirable that they should commit to memory some of the best pieces of poetry in the English language. I feel that many of the pieces of poetry that I learned in my school days are looked back to with pleasure, and I am sure the students of this school are taught many good pieces. In the young days the intellect is not sufficiently advanced to be cultivated to a greater extent than it is at present, and this is one of the best ways of cultivating it. (Cheers.)

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Nov. 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his Lordship:—

RE HEERJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin opposed the application. After some discussion, his Lordship granted a fortnight's postponement with protection to the insolvent.

RE GOVERDHUNDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the opposing creditor, the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, applied that the grounds of opposition be received, and that the case be put on the list of opposed cases. The grounds ought to have been filed on Saturday, but were not owing to its being a close holiday. The insolvent, who appeared in person, had no objection; and the application was granted. The insolvent's liabilities amount to Rs. 74,631.

RE CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi* calling upon the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, the only creditor of the insolvent, to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up in respect of a claim for calls. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

INSOLVENTS PUNISHED.

The undermentioned insolvents, who could give no satisfactory explanation for the liabilities incurred by them, had their discharge adjourned for three months in each case, without protection:—Kahn Jewan and others, liabilities Rs. 600. Shaik Ali Abdool Currim, Rs. 1,106. Anthony David Johnson, Rs. 1,015. Sulleman Abdool Rahman, Rs. 485. Esubai and others, Rs. 805. Tookaram Esujee Power, Rs. 1,015. Khundoo Pandurang Dharve, Rs. 790.

DISCHARGES.

Discharges were granted to the following insolvents:—Domingos Coutto, Rs. 437. Krushna Mahadeo Tambay and others, Rs. 1,295. Tara, woman, Rs. 298.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

WE make the following extract from an article on the above subject which appears in the *Journal of the National Indian Association*:—

What is needed is a new Medical Department, as a part of the public service in India, managed by women and responsible only to some high officer of State, working in harmony with the existing civil Medical Service, but co-ordinate and not subordinate to it. Women alone, highly trained, efficient, with the ready sympathies of their sex, can rightly inaugurate and carry out such a beneficent reform, and discover the proper means for breaking down the barriers which separate the sick millions of Indian women from the physicians and surgeons ready and able to bring to bear on them all the resources of the healing art. Sir Salar Jung considers that there might with advantage be two classes of women doctors; one, ordinary practitioners for the country; the other, more accomplished and of a higher stamp, capable of acting as teachers (presumably of native subordinates) as well as practitioners, for the town. The division is a practical and sensible one, and would correspond, generally speaking, to the two classes of medical women growing up in England, the holders of a University degree, and another, Government laws, the College of Physicians, the only licensing college which at the present time admits women. We would add to this list a third class, that of superintendents or directors, the lay so to speak, of medical dioceses.

As the women practitioners would certainly be required by their superiors to give a far larger share of time and labour to work among the poor than the average hospital or dispensary medical officer is reported to do, their salary ought to be proportionately higher. Perhaps a salary of £300 for the lower, and of £500 for the higher class of practitioners, with dispensary buildings, might be sufficient. The superintendents, of whom at first only one would be necessary, ought to have a fixed income of not less than £1,000 a year, with travelling expenses, so as to be able fairly to devote their life and energies to the work. The question of local contributions would have to be considered, and perhaps it may be found impossible in the towns to secure substantial co-operation. Whether this could be relied on in the country districts is doubtful from their extreme poverty.

Of course the work would begin in the Presidency towns, and perhaps in a few other centres. A dispensary would be established for the treatment of such as chose to resort to it. A small hospital would follow, or in the existing hospitals a medical women's department would be instituted. Gradually, treatment in the Zenanas might be superadded to the work, and courses of instruction organised for native women in nursing and in hygiene. The extention of the system into the country districts would necessarily be slow and regulated by local circumstances, which would have to be very carefully inquired into by the head of the department.

RAILWAY POLICE.

THE following Resolution of the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, on the reports as to the working of the B. B. and C. I., Rajputana-Malwa, and G. I. P. Railway Police during the year 1881, has been issued:—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The office of Superintendent of Police was held by Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Brown during the entire period under report.

2. The length of the line open for traffic during 1881 increased from 501 (not 496 as erroneously stated in last year's report) to 502 miles, while the strength of the Police was 445 or 27 men less than in the previous year. The actual cost of the force increased from Rs. 88,962 in 1880 to Rs. 95,034 in 1881, the increase in expenditure being attributed to an expenditure of Rs. 7,478 during the year for the cost of clothing due for the last three years. There appears to be some uncertainty as to the manner in which the actual charge to the B. and C. I. Railway for Police should be calculated. The Superintendent of Police in para. 9 of his report deducts Rs. 10,532 for items debitable to other departments and Railways from the total gross cost of Rs. 95,034, but the Commissioner N. D. is of opinion that one of the items, Rs. 4,566, is not a legitimate deduction. This should be cleared up before the next annual report is submitted. Estimates of this sort are only misleading if the principles on which they are to be calculated are not first settled.

3. There was a marked reduction in the number of men dismissed and fewer were departmentally punished than in the previous year, but the number of dismissals is admittedly still high, and attention to the matter is still required.

4. Under recruits or men who have only a slight knowledge are not shown in the return as able to read and write. About one-third of the force are now entered as able to read and write, being for the reason above stated fewer than in 1880.

5. There was an increase in both cognizable and non-cognizable crime, the total cases in 1881 being 420 against 281 in the previous year, while the percentage of convictions to arrests was reduced from 78 to 75 per cent.

The increase in cognizable offences was principally in thefts, hurt, and under the Railway laws. This increase is attributed to the large increase of traffic and also to recent reductions in the police. But, as pointed out by the Commissioner, if the Superintendent was